AMADEUS 5

门禁和报警管理软件

完善的综合保安网络系统

用户手册



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目录

1. 前言

1.1. 关于 Amadeus 5

Amadeus 5, 用户界面友好的高级门禁和报警管理软件, 满足各种客户对安全的需求。

Amadeus 5 提供了智能的灵活的门禁系统。该系统管理着时间区，通行等级，数据规划和继电器动作。通过鼠标的点击自动生成控制器和持卡人组，从而把设置时间从几小时减少到几分钟。危机等级功能可以用一条命令修改某些特定员工对所有门的进入授权。

Amadeus 5 alarm management module monitors all alarm events and movements in real time.

Amadeus 5 报警管理模块实时监控所有报警事件和动作。 界面上显示出需要对事件的确认立即做出反应的所有信息。为了加强安全防范管理,报警与动作会自动触发预制的反应,如在相应的地图上有图标闪烁、有书面和声音提示、报警、CCTV 联动或激活任意可编程继电器、输入点的布防和撤防,卡无效等等. **Amadeus 5 transforms your facility into a smart building. Amadeus 5 让你的设施变成智能化的楼宇设备.** The passage of a badge at the exit automatically switches off the lights and heating in any designated area, thus allowing for energy savings. Alarms can be automatically activated when the counter of the employees in the building reaches a certain value. 退出刷卡的同时,所有指定区域的灯,供暖系统会自动关闭达到节约能源的目的。当大楼中的员工计数器达到设定数值时会自动产生报警。

1.2. 监控工具

1.2.1. 门禁控制

Your organization can prevent material or information robbery, by limiting / supervising the access to all or part of your facility (lab, computer room, or storage areas) to authorized persons, during specific time periods. 为了保证单位物资或情报的安全,可以在特定的时间,采取对部分或所有区域(实验室,机房,或仓库) 或对一些授权人进行监控/限制的办法加以解决。

Smart multi-technology controllers, linked to advance identification systems, are programmed to control "who is going where and when". Each person is equipped with a personalised card or another ID that controls access. 与高级识别系统连接的智能化控制器可编辑成控制"谁在何时准备去往何地?"配给每个人的个人卡或另一个身份识别 ID 能对其通行进行控制。

当某个持卡人需要进入某个特定区域时,卡的资料通过读卡器传递给控制器。控制器根据设定的参数(通行授权,时间区,等等)认可或拒绝其通行。这些操作发送给 PC 机并在待办事件表和日志里列出。

在"参数"界面里设置门禁控制的主要参数.

1.2.2. 报警管理

获悉异常情况并及时作出反应可以帮助单位避祸或降低损害.报警监控通常与门禁控制相互作用。

Alarm management consists in supervising alarm inputs. Different sensors, such as magnetic contacts, motion detectors, broken window sensors and temperature indicators are connected to intelligent controllers that centralize the information. As soon as an alarm is activated the system reacts: CCTV cameras, alarms, heating switched on or off, display of appropriate maps and instructions on the screen, etc.

报警管理就是对报警输入点进行监控。不同的传感器, 如门磁、探头、玻璃破碎探测器和温度指示器等接在负责信息收集的智能控制器上。一旦生成报警,系统立即做出反应: 移动 CCTV 摄像机、报警、切断/打开供暖系统、界面显示相应的图形和指示说明等等。

在"参数"和 "事件处理"界面里设置报警管理的主要参数

1.2.3. 电梯管理

DDS 提供了一个针对电梯监控的解决方案。持卡人在轿箱内安装的读卡器上刷他/她的卡,然后象平时一样按层选钮。如果在时间区内通行被认可，电梯启动将他/她带到要去的楼层。如果通行被拒绝，电梯不动。

若大楼内有几家公司,电梯只会将他/她送到其公司所在的楼层。

在"模块"里的"电梯编程"界面里设置主要的电梯管理参数

1.2.4.停车场管理

Amadeus 5 enables to monitor access to designate parking spaces. The software monitors the filling up of parking zones with respect to groups of users and allows establishing attendance sheets.

Amadeus 5 监控针对指定停车位的通行。系统监控与用户组相关的停车区域的填补，提供停车人数报表

相应的参数主要在"模块"选项"中"停车"菜单里设置

1.2.5. 考勤管理

Time & attendance management facilitates the computation of employee attendance, overtime, absences and lateness. It allows calculating pay slips more efficiently.

考勤管理有利于计算员工的出席、加班、缺席和迟到。对员工薪金的计算提供了更加有效的帮助.

1.3. 安装类型

Amadeus 5 centralizes security within any type of on-line installation:

Amadeus 5 将所有安装类型一网打尽:

- 大或小系统的安装
- TCP/IP, RS485 或 modem 网络系统的安装
- Single or remote sites 单点或多点的系统安装
- Single or multiple company sites 一个或多个公司的系统安装

注: 这些选项有的现在已具备,有的正在开发中.

1.4. 程序模块

1.4.1.数据库

The database module allows creating and modifying databases (reader, systems, badge holders, time zones, etc.)数据库程序模块用于创建和修改数据库(读卡器,系统,持卡人,时间区,等等)

As soon as a data is created or modified, it is recorded in an exchange file. The file is then sent to the controller via the communication module.数据一旦产生或被修改,会存在一个交换文档里.该文档通过通讯模块传送到控制器里.

Database parameters are defined in the “Create”, “Save” and “Restore Database” screens in the “Tools” section of the application. Similar options exist for the journal.

在”工具”项下的”创建”,”存储”和”恢复数据库”界面里设置数据库参数. 日志参数在同样的选项中设置。

1.4.2. 通讯

The communication module coordinates the data transfer between the main computer and the controllers that detect the events. The information collected is recorded in the journal and displayed in the log.通讯模块用于主机和前端控制器之间的数据传送.搜集的信息在日志里存储,在记录中显示。

1.4.3. 操作

The operational module interprets information collected by the communication module. Its role is to activate predefined tasks such as alarms, reflexes, etc.

操作模块是对通讯模块搜集的信息进行诠释.它的作用是激活预制的任务,如报警,联动等.

The events to consider, and the resulting actions, are specified in the different screens of the “Event Handling” section. module

事件判断,和因而产生的动作,都在”事件处理”的不同界面里设定.

1.5. 基本配置

1.5.1. Operating system and computer

Operating system:

Microsoft Windows 98 with the Y2K Update 2 and Internet Explorer 4.01 Service Pack 2 (or later)
Microsoft NT4 with Service Pack 5 (or greater) and Internet Explorer 4.01 Service Pack 2 (or later)
Microsoft Windows 98 Second Edition
Microsoft Windows Millennium
Microsoft Windows 2000 (建议)
Microsoft Windows XP

计算机:

Pentium III 450 MHZ
128 MB RAM
500 MB 硬盘空间
CDROM Drive
1 个 空的串行 COM 口
1 个并行口 or USB 口

建议增加的设备

声卡
花筒
SVGA 显示器 (800*600)

1.5.2. 控制器

DDS 提供的所有支持在线网络功能的控制器都能使用 Amadeus 5.

1.5.3. 读卡器

The vast majority of readers available on the market are compatible with the Amadeus 5 system: magnetic, proximity, bar code, smart card, biometry, Wiegand, contact, infrared, Watermark, keypad, etc. AMADEUS5 兼容市场上的大多数读卡器：如磁卡、感应卡、条形码、智能卡、生物识别设备、韦根、接触式、水印、红外，键盘等等。

具体情况可以向我公司的代理商询问。

1.5.4. 其他门禁外围设备

In order to successfully install and run the Amadeus 5 system, other materials are required. These vary according to each installation: computer network, devices to open doors, alarm detectors, etc.

为了更好地安装和使用 AMADEUS5 系统，还需配置其他门禁外围设备。设备的选择根据安装现场的不同而改变。例如计算机网络、门锁、报警探头等等。

具体情况可以向我公司的代理商咨询。

1.6. Amadeus 5 的使用概述

1.6.1. 安装

插入 CD 并按界面提示进行。

1.6.2. 设置

To start the Amadeus 5 application, select the Amadeus 5 application in the Windows scrolling menu “Start” and click on the corresponding icon on the desktop.

在 Windows 的 “ 开始 ” 菜单里找到 Amadeus 5，或点击桌面相应的图标，都可以启动 AMADEUS5。

In the start menu that appears on the screen: 在开始菜单的界面里有以下几条信息：

- 键入用户名
- Press “Tab” - if you hit the “enter” key this will result in an error message
  按“Tab”-- 如果按 “ enter ” 键将出现一个错误信息。
- 键入用户的名称
- 点击 OK 键完成

显示程序的主要菜单

提示&建议

用户名和密码

默认值：姓名为 “ dds ”， 密码为 “ dds ”

注意字母的大小写

“ 姓名 ” 和 “ 密码 ” 要注意大小写。计算机认为 AFI, afi, 和 aFi 是不同的。

延时介绍

如果在预制的延时时间里没有键入姓名和密码，会关闭开始窗口。

首次使用软件

建议在首次使用软件时修改姓名和密码。

1.6.3. 退出系统

停止操作退出系统时，按下面步骤选择退出系统的方式：

- 点击导向条最右边的标着门的图标。
- 点击界面左上角标着魔杖的图标
- 点击界面右上角的“X”
- 直接按功能键“F4”

1.6.4.新建数据登记项

输入新的数据:

- 选择需要的界面
- 在工具条里点击“新建”图标，开始输入新数据
- 在“名称”栏里输入新数据名称
- 在“描述”栏里对输入的新数据进行说明
- 填写其他信息栏
- 点击工具条里的“存储”图标产生新数据，或按功能键“F3”。
- 点击“关闭”图标完成输入并回到主界面，或按功能键“F2”。

提示&建议

Emptying fields 腾空信息栏

按“新建”图标，清除所有信息栏或将它们设为默认值，然后开始输入新数据。

Chose self-explanatory names 选自我解释名称

1.6.5. Modifying Data Entry 修改数据登记项

修改一个现有的登记项:

- 选择界面
- 修改信息栏
- 点击工具条里的“存储”图标产生新数据
- 点击“关闭”图标完成输入并回到主界面

Chose self-explanatory names 选自我解释名称

1.6.6 演示版本和加密狗

A demo version of the Amadeus 5 software is available. It includes all functions referring to alarms, graphics, lift management and time management. Nevertheless the capability of the demo version is restricted to two controllers, four readers and ten employees. In order to exceed these capabilities and to use the software in real situation, a plug is requested.

可以运行 AMADEUS5 的演示版。演示版里包括提及到的报警、图形、电梯管理和时间管理等所有功能。演示版只能运行 2 个控制器、4 个读卡器和 10 个员工的系统。真实系统正式使用时需要加密狗。

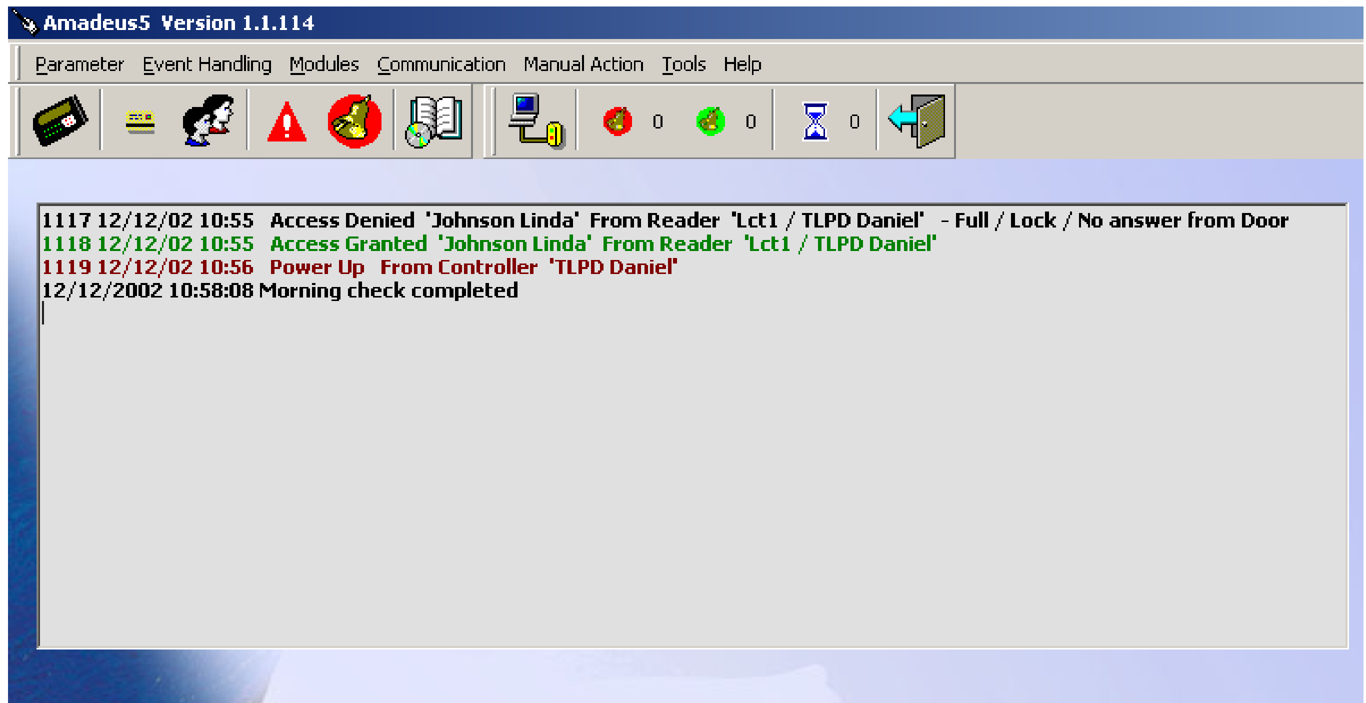
2. GENERAL SCREENS 界面概述

2.1. 主界面

The main screen of Amadeus 5 allows access to all system options through the use of

通过 AMADEUS5 的主界面可以进入系统的所有选项。利用：

- Scrolling menus, leading to all capture screens, information tables and system options
  利用下拉菜单进入所有界面，信息表和系统选项
- Toolbar, providing shortcuts towards some important screens
  工具栏提供进入重要界面的捷径
- Log display, presenting the list of events in real time
  记录显示实时呈现事件列表



提示&建议

The options displayed depend on the authorization level of the user. Certain options are not suitable for certain users and therefore do not appear on the screen.

显示多少选项菜单由用户授权等级决定的。不属于该用户授权的选项菜单不会显示。

The fields of the scrolling menus in the main screen appear in **black** before use. However after consultation, they appear in **blue**.

主界面中下拉菜单的信息栏使用前为黑色。使用后，为兰色。

The help screen is available from any screen by pressing the F1 key.

按 F1 键可以从任何界面切换到帮助界面。

2.2.工具栏

The icons of the toolbar provide shortcuts to some important screens: controller, badge, all card holders, event-handling program, active alarms, report wizard, polling, number of active alarms, number of acknowledge alarms, number of pending commands to be sent, exit.



工具栏图标为一些重要界面的查找提供了捷径：控制器、卡、所有持卡人、事件处理程序、激活报警、出色的报表、轮询、激活报警的数量、得到报警确认的数量、发出的待处理命令的数量，退出。

2.3. 下拉菜单

Capture screens and menus are organized as follow:界面和菜单的结构如下：

Amadeus5 Version 1.1.112
Parameter Event Handling Modules Communication Manual Action Tools Help

Parameter: Controller Network, Controller, Daily Program, Weekly Program, Holiday, Access Group, Department, Badge, All Cardholders, Visitor, Authorization Level, User, Customized labels, Exit

Event Handling: Icon, Map, Position, Input Group, Output Group, Action, Process, Counter, Global Reflex, Event Handling Program, Active Alarms

Modules: Parking Lot, Parking Users Group, Parking Zone, Reset Parking Zones, Lift Program, Roll Call, Guard, Patrol Report

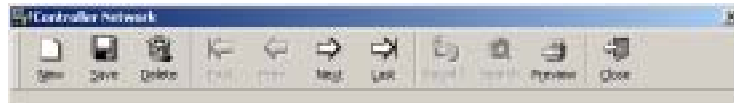
Communication: Stop Polling Shift+F8, Diagnostic F8, View Log, Clear Log, Display Photo

Manual Action: Crisis Level, Relays Control, Execute Process Ctrl+P

Tools: Report Wizard, Create New Database, Save Database, Restore Database, Create New Journal, Save Journal, Restore Journal, Create a Group of Badges, Options

Help: Amadeus Help Content, Amadeus Help Index, Amadeus Help Search, Amadeus on the Web, About Amadeus

2.4. Navigation Bar 工具条



12 个功能键与工具条上的图标对应。可以在每个界面上使用

F1	帮助	显示所选界面的帮助内容
F2	新建	定义新的数据登记项 Define a new data entry
F3	存储	存储创建的数据登记项信息 Save the information from the entry created
F4	删除	删除选中的数据 Delete the data selected
F5	返回上一个	选择返回上一个数据登记项 Select the previous data entry
F6	下一个	选择下一个数据登记项 Select the next data entry
F7	第一个	选择列表中的第一个数据登记项 Select the first data entry of the list
F8	末尾	选择列表中的最后一个数据登记项 Select the last data entry of the list
F9	下载	传送所有参数到相应的控制器里，即使信息未被修改。
F10	搜索	在数据库里寻找想要的信息 Look for the desired information in the database
F11	打印	用 " 表格 " 形式打印数据 Print data in a "table" format on your default printer
F12	关闭	关闭当前界面回到主界面 Close the screen and go back to main screen

提示和建议

F2　　新建　　　　新建项目的信息栏是空的，可以输入新数据。如果现有信息未曾存储，显示一条提示要求用户存储或取消这些改变的信息。

F3　　存储　　　　自动传送更改的参数到相应的控制器里

2.5. Personalized Navigation Bar 个性化工具条

个性化工具条增加了系统的适应性。

随着系统的开发，出现新的界面，这个个性化工具条会被删去。

Creating a personalized tool bar 创建个性化工具条

- Place the mouse on the original tool bar 将鼠标放置在原有的工具条上
- Click on the mouse right button 按鼠标右键
- 在界面显示的菜单里选择 " 针对个人的 "
- Give a name to the new tool bar 给新的工具条起个名字
- Select the desired option 选择想要的选项菜单
- Select the tool bar and position the arrow on the desired area 选择该工具条并将箭头放置在想要的区域上

Saving a personalized tool bar 存储个性化工具条

在 " 工具 – 选项 – 常规 " 菜单里选择该选项，存储这个工具条。如果没有选择该项，这个工具条会在软件关闭后丢失。

Toolbar initialization 工具条初始化

该选项在 " 工具 – 选项 – 常规 " 菜单里

3. 菜单: 参数

3.1. 控制器网络

A network is an electrical physical support - or bus - to which controllers are connected. The different networks, to which groups of controllers are connected, are defined in this screen. The network can be either COM or TCP.网络是一个与控制器连接的与电有关的物质支撑 – 或总线 –

该界面定义那些与控制器组连接的不同网络。

Each network is associated to a communication port PC series or to a Wan network. 每个网络由PC 串联通讯口连接或接到广域网上。

The controller network parameters are divided into two tabs:控制器网络参数分成 2 部分

- General, for name and description 常规选项即名称和描述部分
- Definition, for selection of the different parameters 定义部分即选择不同参数

3.1.1. Controller Network – General 控制器网络 –常规



信息栏

名称: 网络名称

说明: 对新数据登记项进行说明

3.1.2. Controller Network – Definition 控制器网络 –定义



信息栏

端口:详细说明通讯口的类型和地址（1~9），默认值是串行口 COM1

通讯 速率: 选定之间的通讯数据

- 4.800 bauds (默认值)
- 9.600 bauds
- 19.200 bauds
- 38.400 bauds

协议: **选定之间的协议**

- Protocol 4, (自主知识产权, 默认值)
- Modbus, 开放协议

Time out delay: specify a delay beyond which the computer will signal a communication problem; in which case an error message will appear after three time the specified delay - measured in milliseconds.

超时延迟：设定一个延迟时间，在这个时间后计算机发出通讯出现问题的信号；这时，超过这个特定时间– 用毫秒计算，三倍后显示这个错误讯息。
The default value is 1000 msec. (keep this value unless specified otherwise)

默认值是 1000 毫秒（应一直保持该数值除非另有设置）

Waiting delay: specify the delay between two communication operations between the computer and the controllers (polling or commands) - measured in milliseconds. This function will help slow down the system so as to free up the PC.
The default value is 50 msec. (keep this value unless specified otherwise)

等待延迟：设定计算机和控制器（轮询或命令）两次通讯之间的延迟。用毫秒计算。该功能帮助减缓系统通讯使 PC 得以休整。

3.2. 控制器

A controller is an electronic card that has a huge memory capacity for storing the parameters monitored, such as users, time zones, reflexes, etc. It supervises the following components of the security system:控制器是一个有着巨大存储容量，可以存储如用户、时间区，联动等监控参数的控制板。它监控下面一些元件：

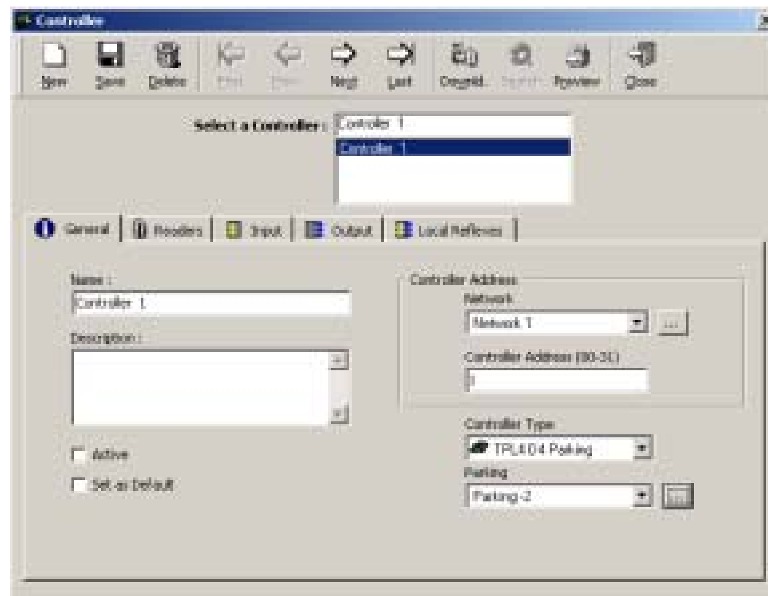
- 读卡器, 及与其对应的门
- 报警输入点
- 继电器输出

有关控制器的信息由 5 部分组成

- 常规部分
- 读卡器部分
- 输入点部分
- 输出部分
- 本地联动部分

3.2.1.控制器 – 常规

在 “ 参数 – 控制器 –常规 ” 菜单里定义控制器参数



信息栏

名称:下面为默认名称：控制器 1，控制器 2，等等
 用与控制器的图形位置相关或与监控的部门相关的名称修改默认名称。如果控制器同时监控许多的读卡器，名称的选择必须有一致性。
例如: 大门, 楼梯 –1, 停车场 2, R&D（开发部）

说明: 对新数据登记项进行说明

Active:**激活**

V：激活 PC 与控制器之间的通讯。在 “ 轮询 ” 菜单里设置的特定时间间隔里完成轮询。

□:：断开 PC 和控制器之间的通讯。，此时没有轮询；控制器不被轮询也不能下载数据。

设为默认值：选此项，将当前的控制器作为参照。该控制器的参数被作为默认参数自动复制给新建的控制器，可以避免为新建控制器创建新参数。

控制器地址：

网络 –或通讯口：从以前设置的网络表中选出现有网络，或点击[…] 钮创建新网络。

控制器地址：在选定的网络里给控制器一个在 00~31 之间物理地址。用 JP4/1 到 JP5/6 拨码开关的位置定义。

控制器类型:可以 用默认值确定控制器的参数（读卡器、输入点和输出）。从列表里选出控制器的类型:

- TPL4 & TPL4D4: 门禁控制器, 报警控制器, 报警 15/16 控制器, 停车场控制器,有 16 个继电器的停车场控制器， 电梯控制器
- NSL
- DS216

提示和建议

Parameters by default 用默认值确定参数

When entering information with respect to name, network, address and controller type, the system defines controller's parameters (readers, inputs and outputs) by default.

输入与名称、网络、地址和控制器类型相关的信息，系统使用默认值定义控制器参数。

控制器类型 和与之关联的读卡器, 输入点 和输出

控制器类型	门数	读卡器数	输入点数	输出点数	备注
TPL4	2	2	8	4	门禁控制
TPL4 报警	-	-	15	4	仅报警控制
TPL4 报警 15/16	-	-	15	16	仅报警控制
TPL4 停车	2	2	8	4	停车场的门禁控制
TPL4 parking 16 relays	2	2	8	16	停车场的门禁控制
TPL4 电梯	2	2	8 to 15	16	电梯管理
TPL4D4	4	2	16	8	门禁控制
TPL4D4 报警	-	-	15	4	仅报警控制
TPL4D4 报警 16/8	-	-	16	8	仅报警控制
TPL4D4 停车	4	2	16	8	停车场的门禁控制
TPL4D4 停车 16 继电器	4	2	8	16	停车场的门禁控制
TPL4D4 电梯	4	2	8 to 15	16	电梯管理
NSL4	2	2	4	3	仅门禁控制
DS216	-	-	16 anal.	4	开关量输入的报警控制

停车场 TPL4 控制器

In the case of TPL4(D4) or TPL4(D4) 16-relay parking controllers (2 and 4-door), select the requested parking in the field that appears at the bottom of the screen.

用 TPL4(D4)或 TPL4(D4)带 16 个继电器停车场控制器（2 和 4 门）时，在界面底部出现的信息栏里选择想要的停车场。

存储和下载

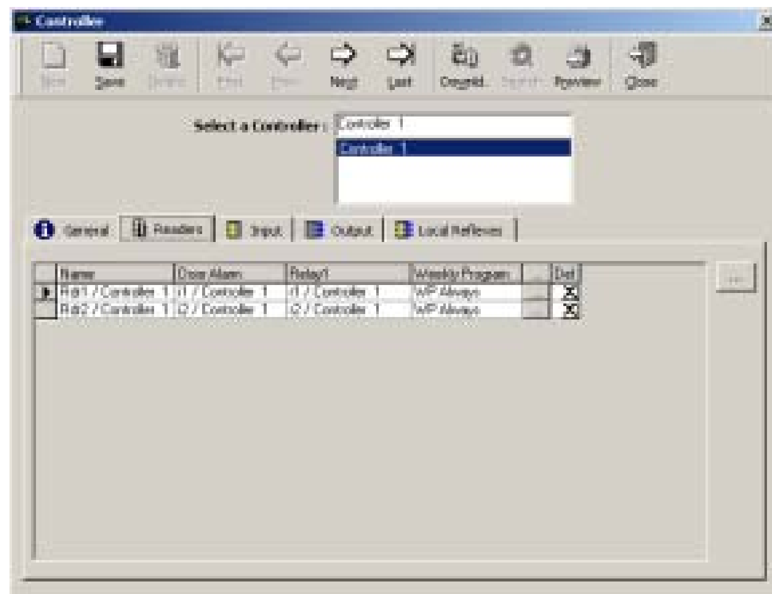
Saving the data entered will automatically result in downloading initialization data, updating date and hour and transferring group parameters, daily and weekly programs for access, reader parameters, card format and access authorizations.

存储被输入数据时会自动地下载初始化数据、更新日期和小时、传送组参数、通行的日编程和周编程、读卡器参数，卡格式和通行等级。

3.2.2. 控制器- 读卡器

The informative table synthesizes reader parameters that are associated to a controller. Default parameters are defined according to the type of controller. To obtain full information and modify the reader data, click on the […] button situated to the right of the table of the corresponding tab.

该信息表汇集了与控制器关联的读卡器参数。根据控制器类型决定默认参数。点击表中相应标签右边的[…]钮获取和修改所有读卡器数据。



内容说明

名称: 读卡器名称

门报警: 发出门关闭信号的输入点名称。name of the input signaling the closure of a door

继电器 1: 系统中第一个继电器的名称。name of the first output in the system

周编程: 周编程能在两个安全等级之间自动转换读卡器运行方式。 weekly program that automatically flip-flops the way the reader operates between the two security levels

[…]按 钮 (在读卡器行里): 点击该钮显示 " 读卡器 " 界面查看或修改数据。

删除: 点击 X 符号从显示列表中移走读卡器 to remove a reader from the list displayed

[…]按 钮 (在表外): 点击该钮，即使没有挑选的记录，也会显示 " 读卡器 " 界面。 to display the "Reader" screen even if no record is selected

3.2.3. 读卡器

The “Parameter - Controller - Reader” screen enables the reader’s parameters specification. It is accessible from the corresponding tab in the “Parameter - Controller” screen, by pressing on the […] button situated to the right of the table.

“ 参数 – 控制器 – 读卡器 ” 界面提供读卡器参数的说明。按表右边的[…]钮在 “ 参数 – 控制器 – 读卡器 ” 界面里找到对应部分

Reader parameters are divided into four categories: 读卡器参数分为 4 类

- General 常规
- Door control 门控制
- Access mode 通行模式
- Miscellaneous / Badge format 各种各样/卡格式

提示和建议

默认参数

When entering information linked to the name, network, address and type of controller, the system defines default readers, inputs and outputs. 在输入名称、网络、地址和控制器类型相关信息时，系统定义默认读卡器、输入点和输出。

更改默认参数

Suppress readers that automatically appear in the table and are not physically connected. If the default parameters of a reader are not suitable, eliminate the reader from the list and manually create a new data entry. In case of an empty list, click on the […] button to create a reader.

取消自动显示在表里没有物理连接的读卡器。如果读卡器的默认参数不合适，从表里除去该读卡器并创建一个新的数据登记项。如果列表是空的，点击[…]钮创建读卡器。

存储现有信息

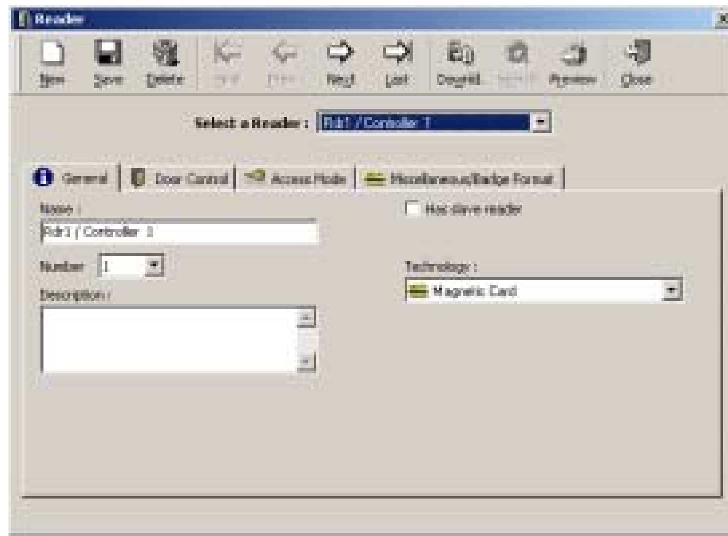
As soon as a new tab is selected all the current information is saved.一旦选择了一个新标签，系统会存储所有现有信息

默认连接输入、继电器和 RTX 表格 Table of default connections for inputs, relays and RTX

	读卡器 1	读卡器 2	读卡器 3	读卡器 4
门报警	E1	E2	E5	E6
门继电器	R1	R2	R3	R4
RTX	E3	E4	E7	E8

3.2.3.1. 控制器- 读卡器- 常规

The capture screen about reader's general information can be accessed by clicking on the […] button situated to the right of the corresponding table summary in the "Parameter - Controller" screen.点击 " 参数 –控制器 " 相应内容右边的[…]按钮，进入读卡器常规信息界面。



信息栏

名称: 读卡器名称

门数: 指定连接读卡器的控制器，2 门控制器在 1~2 之间选择，4 门控制器在 1~4 之间选择。indicate the connector that is hooked up to the reader, to be chosen between 1 and 2 for a 2-door controller and between 1 and 4 for a 4-door one

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明

有从属读卡器: 如果有，给出从属读卡器名称

技术:从表中选择读卡器技术

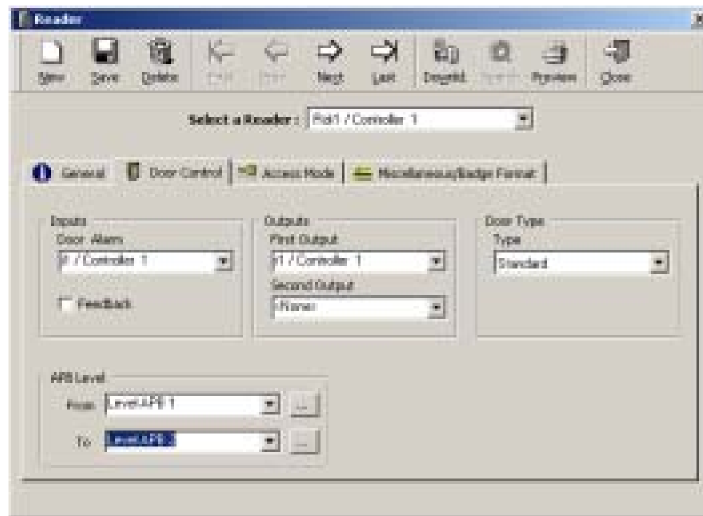
- Magnetic 磁卡
- Bar code 条形码
- Wiegand 韦根
- Smart card 1 智能卡 1
- Smart card 2 智能卡 2
- Smart card 3 智能卡 3
- Touch 轻触
- Radio 无线电传输
- Motorised reader 机动化读卡器

The information downloaded to the readers is limited to the types of badges specified above. Please note that badge technology is specified in the "Type" option in the "Parameter - Badge" screen.

下载到读卡器的信息受上述卡类型的限制。请注意在 " 参数–卡 " 界面里 " 类型 " 选项中列出的卡技术。

3.2.3.2. 读卡器 – 读卡器 – 门控制

This screen defines the way the door is wired 该界面定义门的接线方式



信息栏

输入点: 选择与开门控制设备连接的报警输入点 select the alarm to which the door opening control device is wired

门报警: 从列表中选出报警输入点，当门强制打开或在预制延迟时间后依然打开着将激活报警。select the alarm input from the list; an alarm is set off when a door is forced or stays open beyond a predefined delay

反馈: 选择该项能验证允许通行的持卡人是进入还是退出。select this option in order to verify the entry or exit of a badge holder that has been granted access

操作模式: A badge holder swipes his badge through a reader. The controller authorizes access to the badge holder by activating a door relay. During the predefined door alarm delay, at which time the door can be opened, the controller goes into a waiting mode. If the door has been opened and closed - as will attest the door contact activation - the badge holder is supposed to have passed and the controller records the access transaction in memory. If the door has not been opened, the door contact is not activated and the controller records the transaction “access refused” in memory

持卡人刷卡。控制器激活门继电器准许持卡人通行。 在预制门报警延迟时间内，门一直处于开启状态，控制器进入等待模式。如果门打开和关闭-由门磁验证-假定持卡人通过，控制器在存储器里记录通行。如果门未开，门磁不会激活，控制器在存储器里记录 “ 通行拒绝 ” 。

APB Level 防跟随（APB）等级

从: 在列表里选择读卡器 APB 等级通行的时间或按[…]钮定义新的 APB 等级。select the reader’s APB level at the time access is requested from the list or click on the […] button to define a new APB level

到: 从列表里选择通行被允许后和通过门后的读卡器的 APB 等级，或按[…]钮定义新的 APB 等级 select the reader’s APB level after access has been granted and after passage through the door from the list or click on the […] button to define a new APB level

输入点 1 和 2: 选择通行授权后已动作的控制器的继电器；每个读卡器分别定义 2 个继电器。select the relays of the activated controller following access authorization; define separately for the two relays of the reader

门类型: 从列表里选择:

标准门: 如果卡授权，准许通行 access is granted if badge is authorized

由输入点控制的门：门被输入点状态信号控制。规定被谈论的输入点。门状态为活动时，门打开；反之则关闭。a door is controlled by a signal with respect to the status of the input. Specify the input in question. The door opens if the status of the door is active but remains closed if the status is inactive.

双门互锁 1, 3, 4:选该项，门操作处于双门互锁 模式。双门互锁 模式就是必须通过 2 个连续的门才能到某场所。如何使用请参看 “ 双门互锁 ” 部分。select this option if the doors operate in the man trap mode, which means that the passage through two consecutive doors is a requisite in order to access a site. Refer to the page “Man Trap” for more information on how to use this parameter.

人工控制: 人工控制通行 access is manually regulated

3.2.3.3. 双门互锁

双门互锁模式监控入口互锁的动作过程。门打开时可能激活一个输入点，这是打开第二道门的条件。 supervises the activation process of an interlock entrance. The opening of a door and the possible activation of an input, condition the opening of a second door.

Amadeus 5 supervises three types of man traps: AMADEUS5 监控 3 种双门互锁模式

- The first door will open only if the second door is closed (Man trap 1)
  第二道门关闭时第一个才能打开 （双门互锁 1）
- The second door opens automatically following the opening and closure of the first door (Man trap 3)
  第一道打开和关闭后，第二道门自动打开。（双门互锁 3）
- The second door automatically opens consecutively to the following two conditions (Man trap 4): 在满足下面 2 个条件时，第二道门自动连续打开（双门互锁 4）
  - Opening and closure of the first door and 第一道门打开再关闭，而且
  - Receipt of a signal - activation of an input 收到一个信号 – 激活一个输入点。

In order to parameterize a man trap entrance, go to the option “Door Type” of the menu “Parameter - Controller - Reader - Door Control”. 进入 “ 参数 –控制器- 读卡器-门控制 “ 菜单里的 ” 门类型 “ 编辑双门互锁模式。

Three types of mantrap configurations are recognized: 3 种双门互锁的配置：

双门互锁 1: 2 道门/ 2 个读卡器

原理:只有第二道门锁着第一道门才能打开。 the first door opens only if the second door is closed.

操作模式 Both readers of a same controller monitor two doors. The first reader is in a waiting state as long as the second door is opened and as a result the first door remains shut. The contact relay status attests to the opening or closure of doors.

同一控制器上的 2 个读卡器监控 2 道门。在第二道门打开时，第一个读卡器处于等待状态，即第一道门关闭。门磁继电器状态验证门的打开或关闭。

The “Controlled by Input” field must not be selected. 不要选 “ 由输入点控制 “ 信息栏

双门互锁 3:: 2 道门/ 2 个读卡器

原理: 第一道门打开再关上后，第二道门自动打开。the second door opens automatically following the opening and closing of the first door.

操作模式 Both readers of a same controller monitor two doors. When the first door opens and closes the second door automatically opens. The door contact relay status attests of the opening and closure of the doors.

同一控制器上的 2 个读卡器监控 2 道门。当第一道门打开再关上时，第二道门自动打开。门磁继电器状态验证门的打开或关闭。

The “Controlled by Input” field must not be selected. 不要选 “ 由输入点控制 “ 信息栏

双门互锁 4: 2 道门/ 2 个读卡器

原理: the second door opens automatically after the following two conditions have been met:

在满足下面 2 个条件时，第二道门自动打开

- Opening and closure of the first door AND 第一道门打开再关闭，而且
- Receipt of a signal - activation of an input 收到一个信号 – 激活一个输入点。

操作模式

Both readers of the same controller supervise two doors. When the first door opens and closes, and a predefined input is activated, the second door opens automatically. The status of the door contact relay attests of the opening/closure of the doors.

同一控制器上的 2 个读卡器监控 2 道门。当第一道门打开再关上，同时激活一个预制输入点，第二道门自动打开。门磁继电器状态验证门的打开或关闭。

Select the “Controlled by Input” field and specify the input activated. 选择 “ 由输入点控制 “ 信息栏并指定被激活的输入点。

3.2.3.4. 控制器 – 读卡器 – 通行模式



The reader can operate differently according to predetermined time zones. The parameters of these two operation modes - or security levels - are defined in the “Parameter - Controller - Reader - Access Mode” screen.

根据预定的时间区，读卡器可以进行不同操作。“ 参数 –控制器 –读卡器-通行模式 “ 界面设置 2 个操作模式–或安全级别

举例说明

在上班时间，自由通行（不需刷卡）。下班后，需要刷卡通行（门被控制）。

信息栏

周编程: choose the weekly program that automatically flip-flops the reader’s functioning mode between the two security levels. The default weekly program is always associated with security level Number 1.

周编程: 选择能在 2 个安全等级间自动转换读卡器的作用模式的周编程。默认周编程总与安全等级 1 关联。

安全等级 1 和 2: 必须分别填写 2 种通行模式

授权通行: 定义一种被要求使用的通行授权方式。

- 使用卡
- 用键盘键入 PIN 密码 （个人识别码）
- 卡或密码
- 卡和密码

防跟随： 参看 “防跟随” 章节

自由通行: select to grant unlimited access to all badge holders registered in the system without any limitation of time zones or access groups 选择无限制通行，让系统注册的所有持卡人不再受时间区或通行组别的限制。

在缓冲器满时关闭：只能选授权通行，让相应的事件处理能够在系统存储器里登记。如果不选，即使缓冲器已满，系统仍允许通行，但没有记录。 select to authorize access only when the corresponding transaction can be registered in the system memory. If this option is not selected, access is granted even if the buffer is full and, as a consequence, transactions are not recorded.

门状态

- **门开**: 门永久打开 access mode in which the door is permanently open
- **门关闭**: 不管卡是否有效，门永久关闭。
- **门控制**: 标准通行控制模式：根据卡的授权控制门的开/关。

开门时间(0 ~ 120 秒):即接到通行确认后，持卡人刷卡通过的延迟时间。对应的是门激活继电器的延迟时间。delay during which the badge holder has to pass through the door after receiving authorization access; it corresponds to the time delay of the door activation relay

注意：
Alternated mode 交替模式 (门开时间设为 122):第一次有效刷卡后打开门继电器让门一直开启，也；只有第二次读卡后关闭门继电器，门才关上，如此往来。the door relay opens after the first valid swipe and stays open; the door closes only after a second badge reading and stays closed, and so on

时间防跟随(0 ~15 分钟): 同一张卡在同一读卡器上 2 次成功通行之间的等候时间。只有在预制延迟时间过后第二次通行才被接受。between two successive access authorizations granted to the same badge through the same reader; the second access can only be granted after the predefined time delay has elapsed

门报警延迟 (0 ~ 75 秒, 用 5 的倍数): 延迟时间期内，门必须维持关闭状态；如果门在关闭延迟时间过后依然打开，将产生报警。delay during which the door must remain closed; if the door is still open beyond the closure delay an alarm is activated.

退出按钮: 定义与控制器输入点连接的退出按钮。默认值为：读卡器 1 到 4 的退出按钮分别接在控制器输入点 3, 4, 7 和 8 上。

3.2.3.5. 控制器 –读卡器 – 卡格式

"参数 – 控制器- 读卡器- 卡格式"界面定义读取磁卡、条形码和韦根卡的字符编码。defines the character codes to read on magnetic, bar code and Wiegand cards.

A badge, or card, is a physical medium that has a unique code enabling its identification. Most of the time, this code is randomly attributed and unknown to the user. Badge recognition required registration of their code in the system memory. When a badge is being read the system verifies if the badge is known and if yes, to whom it is attributed, in order to check the person's access authorization.

卡是一个能启动身份识别功能的，有唯一号码的物理介质。多数情况下，该卡被随机分配给用户，有时用户未知。被确认的卡，在系统存储器里登记着它们的号码。为了验证一个人的通行授权，在读卡时，系统会验证该卡是否是已知的卡，如果是，谁是持卡人。

Numerous card technologies are available: magnetic, bar code, Wiegand, proximity, smart cards, etc. Amadeus 5, as well as our controllers, is compatible with the majority of reader technologies on the market today.

AMADEUS5 和控制器兼容目前市场中使用的多种读卡技术：如磁卡、条码、韦根、接触、智能卡等等。

The technology used must be defined in the "Parameter - Controller - Reader" screen. Jumpers on the controller's electronic card help to select the technology.

在 " 参数-控制器-读卡器 " 界面定义使用的卡技术。控制器上的跳线用于读卡技术的选择。

There are various formats of magnetic, bar code and Wiegand technologies. By default the system reads the first 8 encoded numbers on the badge but this reading can be changed as described hereunder.

磁卡、条码和韦根有多种格式。系统默认的 是读卡的前 8 位码，不过也可根据下面说明改变。

3.2.3.5.1. 卡格式:磁卡或条码

在 l “参数 – 控制器 – 读卡器” 界面, 定义 “ 磁卡 ” 或 “ 条码 “ 技术。

The information about the card code and the customer code are entered in the “Parameter - Controller - Reader - Badge Format” screen.

在 “ 参数-控制器-读卡器-卡格式 “ 界面输入卡号和客户编码信息。



信息栏

系统卡: 记下印在卡上的前 4 位数号（1~9999）；可以立刻确认持卡人和其他信息，因此，不要在系统里记录系统卡。card on which a four-digit number between 1 and 9999 has been inscribed; since the card number is already on the badge, it enables immediate recognition of the badge holder and therefore, a system badge need not be recorded up in the system.

卡号位置: a bar code or magnetic code may contain many numbers or characters. The system only records the 8-digit code; by default, the first 8 characters of the badge code. It is possible however to read another 8-digit by specifying the position of the first one in the “Badge Code Position” field. (Value between 00 and 29, the default value “00” corresponds to the first encoded character)

条码或磁卡包括许多数或字符。系统仅记录 8 位号码。默认是卡的前 8 位。也可以读取其他 8 位。在 “ 卡号 “ 信息栏的第一项定义读取的位置。

Customer code: this unique code appears on all the cards of a same company, besides the badge code; the use of a customer code value is optional and strengthens system security by identifying the company

客户编码：除了卡号外，同一公司的所有卡还有一个唯一的编码，为了通过识别公司来加强保安性，可选用客户编码。

By the default this option is not used. To use it, fill out the following three fields:

系统默认是不选该项。如果使用，要填写下面 3 个信息栏

Customer code position: specify the position of the first character of the code; choose a value between 0 and 29 (00 corresponds to the position of the first number encoded in the badge)

客户编码位置：用 0~29 将码的第一字符定义为客户编码（00 是卡编码的第一个数的位置）

Customer code length: specify the size of the code to be read; choose a value between 0 and 8 (0 is the default value, which means that the customer code value is not verified)

客户编码的长度：用 0~9 定义读取的编码的长度。（默认是 0，即没有客户编码）

Customer code value: enter the customer code value into the squares that appear on the screen

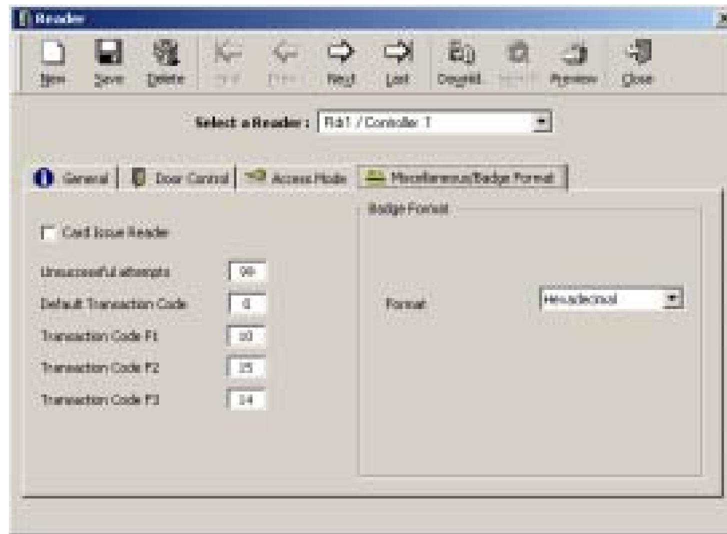
客户编码数值：在四方区域输入显示在界面上的客户编码数值。

3.2.3.5.2.韦根格式

The use of Wiegand technology is specified in the “Parameter - Controller - Reader” screen. Amadeus 5 recognizes the hexadecimal and decimal Wiegand formats, among others.

在 “ 参数-控制器-读卡器 “ 界面里定义韦根技术。AMADEUS5 识别十六进制和十进制的韦根格式。

一般格式 (十六进制)



在 “ 参数-控制器-读卡器-卡格式 “ 界面里选择 ” 十六进制韦根 “ 格式。

There are many standards on the market. Our controllers can read all Wiegand cards up to 50 bits, including 48 bits data (12 binary characters) and 2 parity bits. The system stores in its memory only the 8 least important characters, in other words the last 8 characters of the code.

市场上有许多标准。我们的控制器读取至多 50 位韦根卡，包括 48 位数据（12 二进位字符）和 2 个奇偶位。仅有 8 个重要字符被存进系统存储器里，也就是卡号的最后 8 个字符。

Two parity bites are added to the card besides the badge code for confirmation of a proper reading. Most Wiegand standards use a similar algorithm to calculate these parity bites and this algorithm has been integrated into the controllers. It is thus preferable to use it by selecting the corresponding jumpers on the controllers’ electronic card.

除了读取的适当的确认卡号以外，再加上 2 个奇偶位。多数韦根标准使用相同的运算法则计算这些奇偶字节，我们的控制器集成了这个运算法则。通过选择控制器上相应的跳线，可以更好地使用这个运算法则。

However, certain card standards have original algorithm for the calculation of bite parity. In order to enable these controllers to read these badges, the jumper position “no parity bites” must be selected. (See the controller installation manual for further details).

但是，一些卡标准有特有的计算法则用于计算奇偶字节。为了让这些控制器读取这些卡，跳线位置必须选择 “ 无奇偶字节 “ （参看控制器安装手册了解更多细节）。

韦根十进制格式

卡上有一个 5 位的十进制数码（通常印在卡上），有时是 3 位十进制客户编码。

定义韦根十进制格式：

- Select the decimal format in the “Parameter - Controller - Reader - Badge Format”
  在 “ 参数 – 控制器 –读卡器 –卡格式 “ 界面选择十进制格式。
- If the customer code value does not need to be checked, enter “0” in the “Customer Code Length” field
  在 “ 客户码长度 ” 信息栏里输入 “ 0 ”，表示不用客户码验证。

- If the customer code value needs checking, enter the value 3 in the “Customer Code length” field and type the 3-digit code in the ‘customer code value’ field
  如果需要客户码验证，在 “ 客户码数值 ” 信息栏里输入 3 位码。

3.2.3.6. 控制器 – 读卡器- 其他功能



信息栏

Card issue reader 用读卡器发卡:选该项可以用读卡器创建新卡。如果读卡器处于读卡器发卡模式，不能用作通行控制。

发卡读卡器一般在计算机附近。

在一个读卡器上刷卡，根据读卡器类型会出现不同反应：

- Standard reader: the system checks in the database if the card code exists and what the access authorizations are
  标准读卡器：如果卡号存在，并且有通行授权，系统验证数据库。
- Card issue reader: the card code is sent to the computer and a new badge is created; this prevents the two seconds waiting time after each reading of cards
  发卡读卡器：将卡号发给计算机，创建一张新卡；每读一张卡后要等 2 秒钟。

未成功尝试: specify the number of unsuccessful attempts tolerated by the system before an alarm is raised; choose a number from 00 to 99

定义系统在报警产生前未成功尝试的次数。（从 00~99 中选择）

Transaction code 事件处理编码 F1, F2, F3: specify the code sent by the controller to the PC during the process of an access request; the user via the reader keypad can modify this code

定义在需要通行的过程里控制器给 PC 发送的编码；用户可通过读卡器键盘修改这个编码。

3.2.4. 控制器 – 输入点

The informative table summarizes the input parameters connected to the controllers. Default parameters are defined according to the controller type. To obtain more detailed information and modify input data click on the [...] button situated to the right of the table of the corresponding tab.

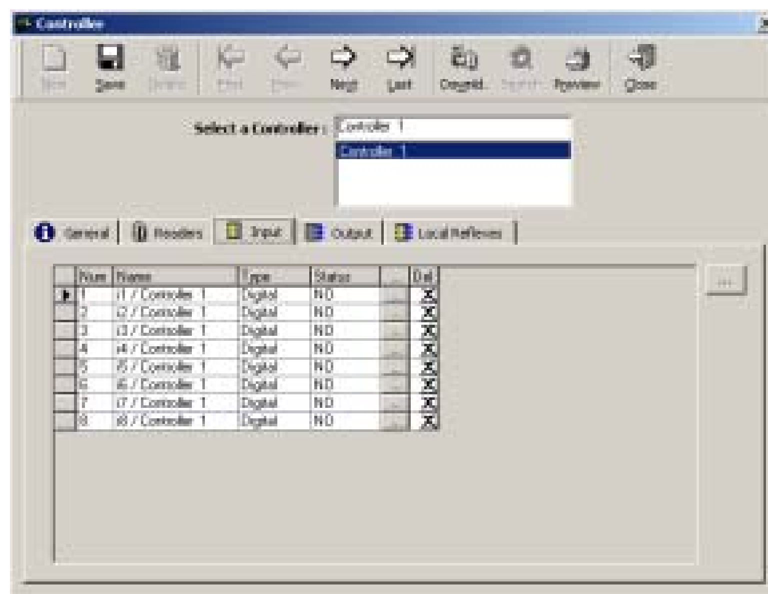
该界面定义与控制器连接的输入点参数。根据控制器类型定义默认参数。点击表右边相应标签[…]钮获取更多详细资料或修改输入数据。

Inputs are used for access control or for alarm monitoring purposes. A digital input is either normally open or normally closed. In access control, this corresponds to the opening and closure of a door. In alarm monitoring, this corresponds to the normal or abnormal status of the input.

输入点用于通行控制或报警监控。输入点可为常开或常闭。在通行控制里，与它相应的是门的开或关。在报警监控里，与它相应的是输入点状态的正常或非正常。

每个输入点用于:

- **门控制**: 门磁接在输入点上；一旦门被强制打开或在预定延迟时间外仍然处于打开状态，会产生报警。
- **退出按钮**: 退出按钮接在输入点上，它会引发相应的门继电器动作。
- **一般报警输入**:传感器/探头接在已布防报警输入点上，触发：
  - o 报警
  - o 预制继电器或本地联动
  - o 自动处理程序或预制的全局联动。



内容说明

Number 号码: 被选的输入点的号码 number of the selected input

名称: 输入点名称

类型: 数字 digital

状态: NO – 常开 或 NF –常闭

[…]钮 (输入点行上): 查看或修改输入点参数时点击该钮显示 " 输入点 " 界面

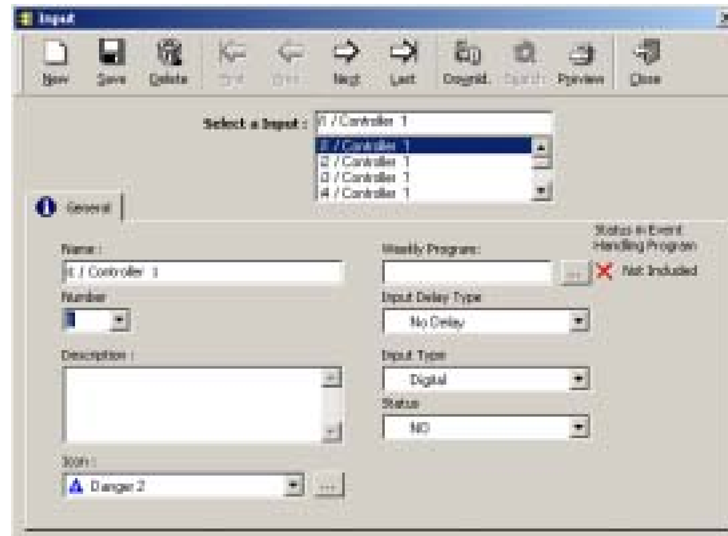
删除: 点击 X 从显示表里移走输入点

[…] 钮(表外): 假如没有选择项目，点击该钮仍可显示 " 输入点 " 界面。

3.2.5.输入点

The “Input” screen enables the input parameter definition. It can be reached from to the corresponding tab of the “Parameter - Controller” screen, by clicking on the […] button situated to the right of the table.

“ 输入点 ” 界面定义输入点参数。可以从 “ 参数-控制器 ” 界面里的相应标签，或点击表右边的[…]钮的进入该界面。



信息栏

名称: 输入点名称

输入点个数: 在 1 和 16 之间选输入点编号;控制器类型决定有多少个输入点。

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明

图标: select the icon that graphically represents the input in the “Active alarms” screen; the icons must then be positioned on maps in the “Position” screen
Form the list, choose a graphic icon, which will appear on the maps or select the […] button to create a new icon.

在 “ 启动报警 ” 界面选择图形，代表输入点的图标，此图标必须在 “ 位置 ” 界面里的地图上定好位置。在列表里挑出在地图上出现的图形图标，或用[…]钮新建一个图标。

周编程: 编辑输入点定义启动报警或停止时段；点击[…] 钮修改编程。assign a program to the input to define alarm activation and non-activation periods; to modify the program click on the […] button

输入点延迟类型:
- 无延迟: 一旦输入点动作立刻产生报警。
- 在 …之后 (如果一直报警): 用 25 的倍数定义秒数，如输入点动作，在该时间后产生报警。
- 在 …之后(即使没有报警): 定义秒数，该时间后产生报警不需要验证输入点的动作状态。

输入点类型: 输入点与数字信号（门磁，探头等）起反应 the input reacts to digital signals (magnetic contacts, movement detectors, etc.)

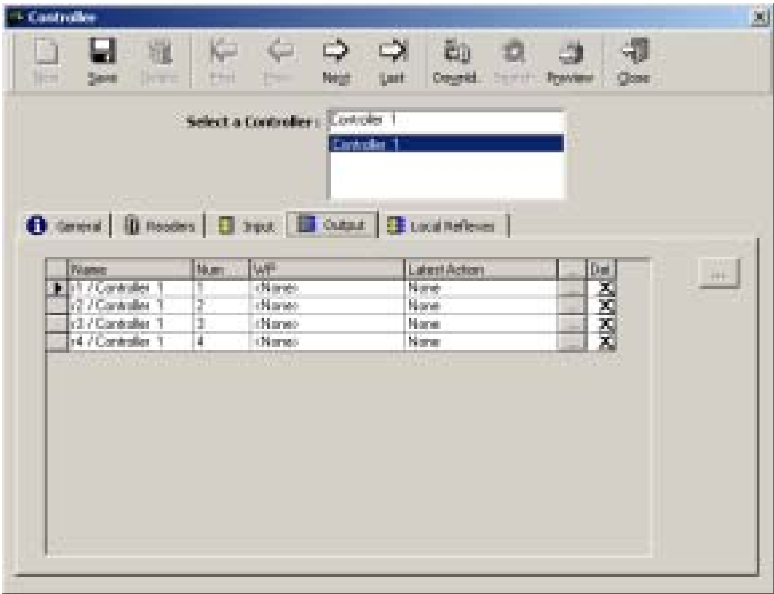
状态: 数字输入的标准状态，**NO** ，常开或 **NC** 常闭。standard status of a digital input, **NO**, normally open or **NC**, normally closed
Note that the inputs defined in the “Parameter - Controller - Input” screen are not compatible with the MINILOCK.

注意：在 “ 参数-控制器-输入点 ” 界面里定义的 输入点不兼容 MINILOCK。

3.2.6.控制器 – 输出

The informative table summarizes the parameters of the outputs connected to the controllers. Default relays are defined according to controller definition. To obtain more detailed information and modify input data, click on the […] button situated to the right of the table of the corresponding tab.

该界面定义与控制器连接的输出参数。根据控制器类型决定默认的继电器参数。点击表右边相应标签的[…]钮获取更多详细资料或修改输入数据。



内容说明

名称:输出继电器名称

号: 选定的输出的号 number of the output selected

周编程: name of the weekly program associated with the output, defining the activation and non-activation periods 与输出继电器相关的周编程名称，定义启动和停止时段。

Last action 最近动作: 影响输出的最近的动作，例如 根据全局联动关闭 " 常开 " 输出的动作。mention of the last action that could have affected the output; for instance, the action that closed a "normally open" output by a global reflex

[…] 钮(在继电器行里): 参看或修改数据时点击该钮显示 " 输出 " 界面。click on this button to display the "Output" screen in order to consult or modify data

Del (删除): 点击 X 从显示列表删除输出。sign to delete an output from the list displayed

[…]钮 (表格外边): 即使没有选择项目，点击该钮仍可显示 " 输出 " 界面。 to display the "Output" screen even if no item is selected

3.2.7. 输出

The “Parameter - Controller - Output” screen allows output parameter definition. It is accessible by going to the corresponding tab of the “Parameter - Controller” screen and clicking on the […] button located to the right of the table.

“ 参数-控制器-输出 ” 界面定义输出参数。用 “ 参数-控制器 ” 界面里相应的标签，点击表右边的[…]钮也可轻易进入该界面。



信息栏

名称: 输出继电器名称

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

输出继电器个数: 在 1 和 16 之间选出输出继电器编号;控制器类型决定输出继电器的个数。

周编程: 从列表里选出编程，定义输出继电器动作和停止动作时段，或点击[…] 钮新建一个周编程。select from the list the program defining the output’s activation and non-activation periods or click on the […] button to create a new weekly program
Note that the weekly program cannot be modified from this field.

注意：该信息栏里的周编程不能修改。

最近的动作: 影响输出的最近的动作，例如 根据全局联动关闭 “ 常开 ” 输出的动作。

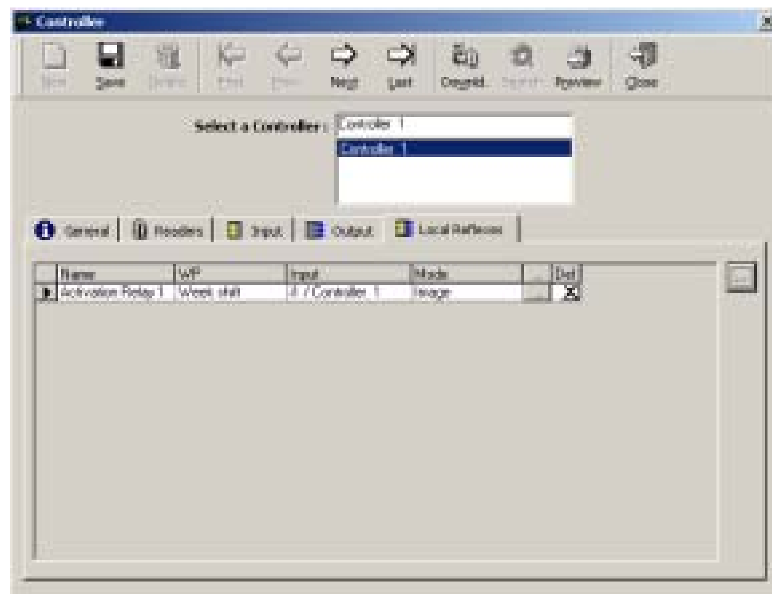
3.2.8. 控制器- 本地联动

A local reflex defines the outputs' activation following the trigger of an input of this same controller. The reflex occurs even if communication with the controller is interrupted. The “Local reflex” screen defines the connection of inputs and outputs.

本地联动定义由同一个控制器上的输入点触发的输出继电器动作。即使与控制器通讯中断，也能产生联动。“ 本地联动 ” 界面定义输入点和输出继电器之间的连接。

The informative table summarizes the parameters of the local reflexes associated with the controller. To obtain more detailed information and modify the data, click on the […] button situated to the right of the table of the corresponding tab.

本界面定义与控制器关联的本地联动的参数。点击表右边相应标签的[…]钮了解更多细节或修改数据。



内容说明

名称:联动的名称

周编程: 联动的周编程定义联动产生和停止的时段

输入点: 引起本地联动的输入点名称

模式: 本地联动引发的动作类型（镜像，常数，期间） type of action set off by the local reflex (image, constant on, during)

[…]钮 (在联动行里): 参看或修改数据时点击该钮进入 “ 参数-控制器-本地联动 ” 界面。click on this button to display the “Parameter - Controller - Local Reflex” screen, in order to consult or modify data

Del (删除): 点击 X 从列表里输出联动。to delete a reflex from the list displayed

[…] 纽(表外): 即使没有选择项目，点击该钮仍可显示 “ 参数-控制器-本地联动 ” 界面。 to display the “Parameter - Controller - Local Reflex” screen, even if no item is selected

3.2.9. 本地联动

A local reflex defines the outputs' activation following the trigger of an input of this same controller.

The "Parameter - Controller - Local reflex" screen allows the definition of the reflex parameters. It is accessible by going to the corresponding tab of the "Parameter - Controller" screen and clicking on the […] button located to the right of the table.

本地联动定义由同一个控制器上的输入点触发的输出继电器的动作。 " 参数-控制器-本地联动 " 界面定义联动参数。用 " 参数-控制器 " 界面里相应的标签并点击表右边的[…]钮也可轻易进入该界面。



信息栏

名称: 联动名称

周编程: 从表里选出参数定义联动产生和停止的时段，或点击[…] 钮新建一个周编程。choose from the list the weekly program which defines the reflex's activation and non-activation periods or click on the […] button to create a new weekly program
Note that the weekly program cannot be modified from this field.

注意：在此信息栏里的该周编程不能修改。

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明

输入点:从表里选出引起本地联动的输入点，或 点击[…] 钮新建一个的输入点。from the list, choose the input setting off the local reflex or click on the […] button to create a new input

输出: 点击 X 或 V 启动或停止该输入点。

动作类型: 选择通过本地联动引发的动作的类型。（镜像，常量，期间（2 的倍数））choose the type of action set off by the local reflex (image, constant on, during (multiples of 2 seconds))

3.3. 时间区

3.3.1. 基本概念

时间区由与预定的系统功能相结合的标准的日、周和节假日时间段组成。

系统认可:

- **日编程**: 将一天 24 小时分割成决定通行和不能通行的时间区域。division of a 24-hour day into access and non-access zones
- **周编程**:一周除了由每天的日编程组成外，还有辅助的关于节日的日编程。made up of a daily program for each day of the week and a supplementary daily program for holidays
- **节假日**: 设定节假日的日期。dates specified as holidays

以下设置需要使用这些时间段编程：These programs are used during periods of time during which:

- **员工**根据他们的通行组出入不同区域。 access different areas of a site according to their access group
- **读卡器**在预定的通行模式里进行工作。operate in predefined access modes
- **报警**被布防
- **继电器**被自动激活 are automatically activated

时间区应用列表

	Within the limits of the program 在程序限制内	Beyond the limits of the program 在程序限制外
门禁控制	根据通行组别准许通行	通行被拒绝
读卡器	通行模式 1	通行模式 2
报警区域	布防	没有布防
继电器	被激活	未被激活

提示和建议

Arming alarms 报警布防

参看 " 事件-启动报警 " 部分了解更多如何布防的信息。

Importance of a proper definition 正确定义的重要性

正确定义时间区是保证系统正常工作的关键。
强烈建议在定义系统其他参数前定义好日编程、周编程和节假日。

Maximum number of usable programs 可使用的最大编程数

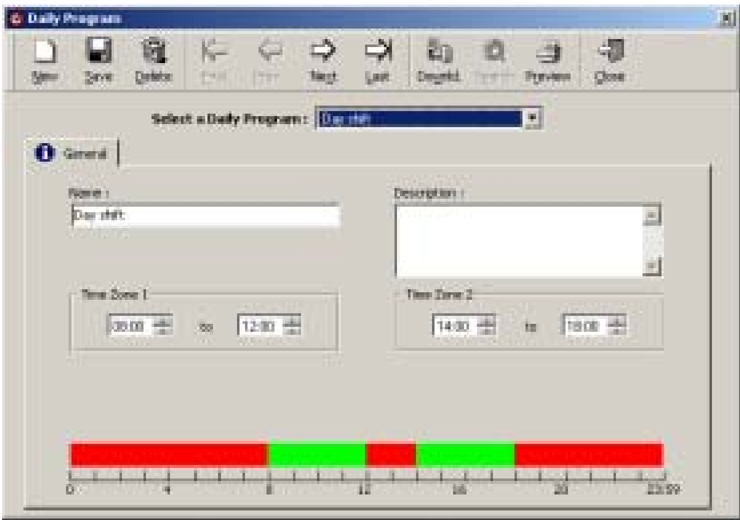
系统可以创建许多的日编程、周编程和节假日，但是所使用的控制器类型决定着可使用的编程数。如果超过限制，会有错误提示。

控制器类型和所使用的时间区数对照表

控制器	日编程	周编程	节假日编程
TPL4 & TPL4D4	99	32	20
NSL4	7	4	20
DS216	99	32	20

3.3.2. 日编程

将一天 24 小时分成多个时间区，这些时间区与系统的预定功能相配合。最多有 4 个可通行时间区和 5 个不能通行时间区。参看 “ 时间区 ” 部分的基本概念部分。



信息栏

名称: 日编程名称

案例: part-time AM, night team　　　部分时间 AM，夜晚组

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

时间区 1- 4: 用 XX:YY 格式定义 4 个时间区的界限。其中 X=小时，Y=分钟。

界面底部的标尺用一种看得见的方式标出时间。

- 绿色 部分表示该时间段可以通行（最大为 4 个）
- 红色部分代表被禁止的时间段（ 最大为 5 个）

提示和建议

控制器认可日编程里的 2 个或 4 个时间区

EPROM 为 1/1/2000 的控制器的标配认可 4 个时间区

EPROM 为 2000 年之前的控制器仅认可 2 个时间区。如果界面里仅出现 2 个时间区，第一件事就是核对 EPROM 上的日期。

可以用 “ 工具 ” 界面中选项菜单里的 “ 通讯 ” 部分修改默认的时间区数量。The firmware date is available in the “Communication - Diagnostic” screen.在 “ 通讯-诊断 ” 界面里的硬件日期是有用的。

EPROM 日期与时间区数量对照表

可用时间区数量	EPROM 日期	注释
4	<1/1/2000	通讯错误
4	>1/1/2000	OK
2	<1/1/2000	OK
2	> 1/1/2000	将时间区由 2 个改为 4 个

可用的最大的编程数量 Maximum usable programs

能有许多的日编周编程和节假日编程。但是控制器类型限制了在某个时间可使用的编程数量。
TPL4 控制器默认数量的最大日编程数为 99 个。

Programs by default 使用默认编程

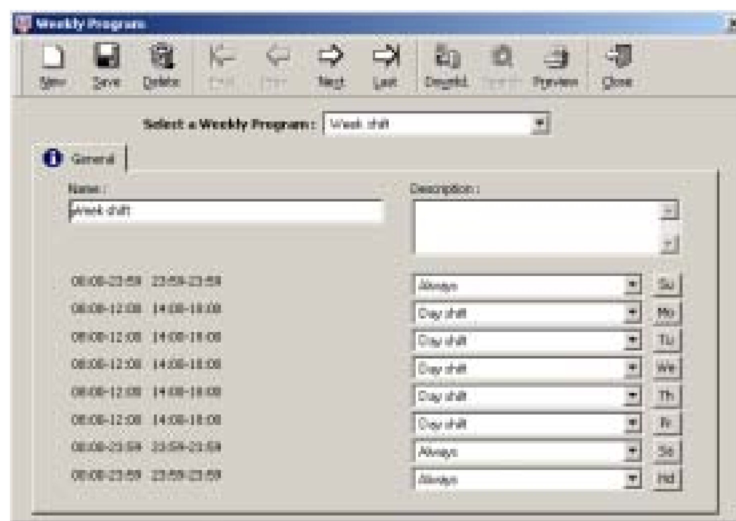
系统有两个默认日编程，“ 所有时间 ” 和 “ 从不 ”。可以重命名，但这两个编程既不能删除也不能修改。出厂值选择 “ 永远 ”。

New daily program 新的日编程

新的时间部分可以从 8 AM to12 AM，也可以从 2 PM to 6 PM.

3.3.3. Weekly Program 周编程

周编程由 8 个日编程组成，即一个星期的 7 天和一个额外的节假日编程。参看 “ 时间 区 ” 中的基本概述部分。



信息栏

名称: 周编程名称

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

日编程: 一星期 7 天（星期日~星期六）和一个节假日（节日）；从列表里选出适当的编程或用[…]钮为一天创建一个新的日编程。

Time frames corresponding to the program selected are displayed on a gray background.

时间部分：用灰色背景色表示已选定的时间段。

提示和建议

可使用的最大编程数量 Maximum number of usable programs

能有许多的日编周编程和节假日编程。但是控制器类型限制了可使用的编程数量。TPL4 控制器默认的最大周编程数为 32 个。

Programs by default 使用默认编程

系统有两个默认周编程：“ 所有时间 ” 和 “ 从不 ”。可以重命名，但这两个编程既不能删除也不能修改。出厂值选择 “ 永远 ”。

3.3.4. Holiday 节假日

在本界面定义作为节假日的日期。在节假日里，拒绝所有人的通行。不过可以承认在 “ 参数-持卡人 ” 界面里设定的个别授权。TPL4 控制器认可最大节假日 20 个。参看 “ 时间 区 ” 中的基本概述部分。

信息栏



名称: 新编程的名称

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

日期：系统默认列出当前日期。在日历里，用红色圆圈标注。点击当前日期右边的箭头翻阅日历。点击 “ 今天 ”，界面里显示当前月份的日历。也可以直接输入日期。

To select a given month 选择一个给定的月份

- 点击显示的月份名称，产生月的列表
- 点击双箭头的一端往后挑选月份（下一个月）
- 按住双箭头键的一端滚动挑选月份（下一个月）

To select the desired year 选择想要的年份

- 点击显示的年份名称产生年的列表
- 点击双箭头键的一端往后挑选年份（下一年）
- 按住双箭头键的一端滚动挑选年份（下一年）

每年:为以后几年选择重复节假日定义。例如，圣诞节总是在 12 月 25 日。

提示和建议

可以使用的编程数量 Maximum number of usable programs

Many daily, weekly and holiday programs can be created by the system. However the type of controller restricts the number of usable programs. By default, TPL4 controllers recognize up to 20 holidays.

能有许多的日编周编程和节假日编程。但是控制器类型限制了可使用的编程数量。TPL4 控制器默认的最大节假日编程为 20 个。

Holidays in red 红色为节假日

A date, which is defined as a holiday, appears in red on the calendar. 日历里的红色为节假日。

3.4. access group 通行级别

该功能决定 “ 谁，何时能进入何地 ” 。配给员工的通行级别决定可以通行的门、与此门有关的周编程和门的危机等级。

使用该功能

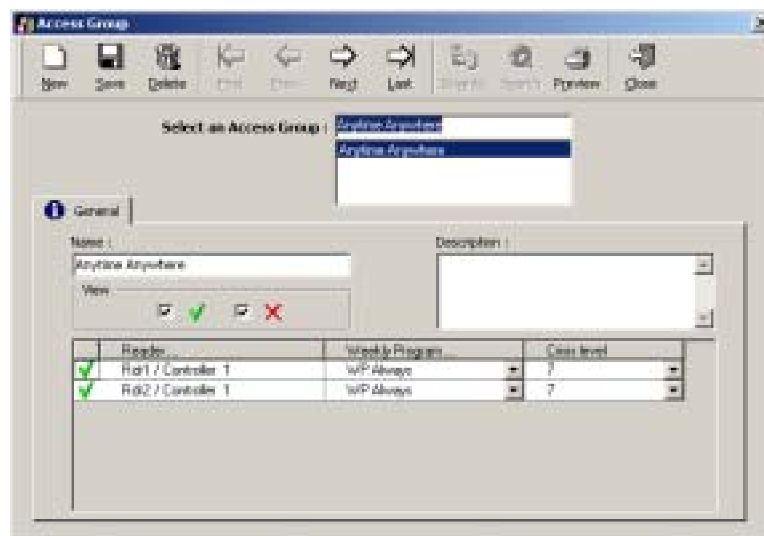
- Select the authorized doors for the individuals of a group 为级别里的每个人选择授权的门
- Associate the corresponding weekly programs 结合相应的周编程
- Attribute a crisis level to each group 给每个级别配危机等级
- 在 " 参数-所有持卡人-常规 " 界面里为每个员工配一个通行级别。

系统不限制通行级别的数量。但是如果持卡人 " 工作时间 " 多种多样需要很多通行级别，建议：

- 创建保证永久自由通行的通行级别，同时
- 在持卡人的个性化数据里使用针对个人的周编程和危机等级来限制通行。

创建新数据时，核对所有门的状况。默认的最小授权是认可。

信息栏



名称: 输入通行级别名称

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明

观看: 显示该表

- V: 通行被认可的读卡器 readers for which accessc is granted
- X: 通行被拒绝的读卡器 readers for which access is refused
- X & V: 所有读卡器
- --: 无读卡器

表的第一栏 V 或 X First column of the table: **V or X**
Select V to include the reader in the access group 选 V 包含通行级别里的读卡器
Select X to exclude the reader from the access group 选 X 从通行级别里排除读卡器

Please note the difference in the error message associated with an access refusal in the following two cases: 请注意区别下列 2 种情形中拒绝通行的错误提示：

读卡器	周编程	错误信息
V	从不	被拒绝通行的时间区 Time zone forbidden to access
X	-	被拒绝通行的读卡器 Reader forbidden to access

读卡器: 与读卡器和门关联列表 list of readers and doors associated

Weekly program: select the weekly programs associated with the reader from the list or create a new program by clicking on the […] button; the personal weekly program suggested in the list is defined in the “Personal” tab of the screen “Parameter - All Cardholders”

周编程：从列表里选择与读卡器关联的周编程或点击[…]创建新的编程，可从 “ 参数-所有持卡人 ” 界面里的 “ 针对个人 ” 标签列表里选择定义好的针对个人的周编程。

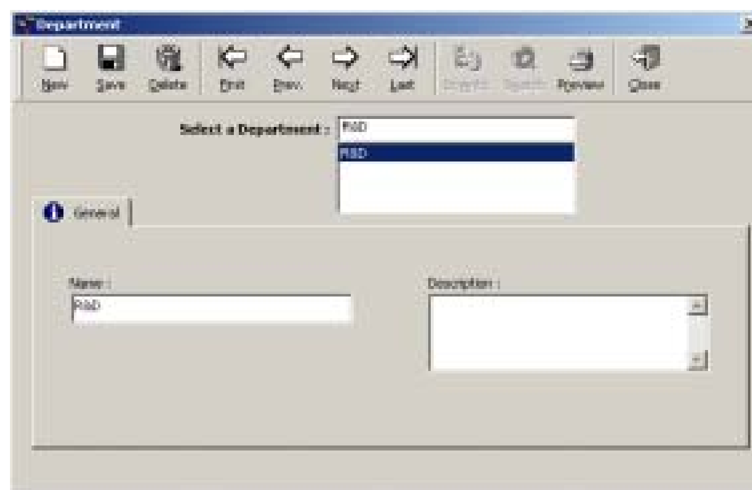
Crisis level: enter the individual crisis level; the personal crisis level suggested in the list is defined in the “Personal” tab of the screen “Parameter - All Cardholders”
Refer to the “ Manual Action - Crisis Level” chapter for more information.

危机等级：输入个性化的危机等级，针对个人的危机等级可在 “ 参数-持卡人 ” 界面里的 “ 针对个人 ” 标签里定义。

3.5. 部门

A department is a functional notion, which allows site division into various work areas. This function is mostly informative. A department can be chosen as a selection criterion to display and print reports.

部门是一个职能概念，既将位置分列在各个工作区域。该功能有很强的信息性。部门的选择可以作为显示和打印报告的选择准据。



例如

行政部门, R&D, 最高管理部门

信息栏

名称: 新的部门名称

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明

3.6. 卡

该界面定义卡的使用和使用它们的员工。

信息栏

Code: sequence of 8 characters using numbers from “0” to “9” and letters from “A” to “F”; if the length of the code is smaller than 8 characters the system will complete it by adding zeros at the beginning of the code

号码：用数字“0” 到 “9”和字母“A” 到 “F”组成一个 8 个字符的数列。若编码长度不足 8 个字符，系统会在号码前加 0。

从卡上取得卡号：按该钮通过读卡取得卡号

类型：从下面列表里选择卡的技术

- 磁卡
- 条码
- 韦根
- 智能卡 1
- 智能 2
- 智能卡 3
- 接触式
- 射频

Please note that badge technology is defined in the “Technology” option in the “Parameter - Controller - Reader - General” screen. Information about badges is only downloaded to readers of compatible technology.

在 “ 参数-控制器-读卡器-常规 ” 界面里的 “ 技术 ” 选项定义卡技术。卡的信息会只会下载到兼容该技术的读卡器里。

Owner: assign a badge to an individual; when an attributed code is selected, the name and surname of the badge holder appear in this field. The field remains empty if the code entered is not attributed. From the list, select the employee who is going to receive a new badge. Click on the […] button to display the employee’s screen.

持有者：将卡派给一个人；当选择分派的卡号时，持卡人的名字会出现在该信息栏里。如果卡号未分派，该信息栏是空的。点击[…]钮进入员工界面，从列表里，选择即将使用新卡的员工。

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明

Create a group of badges: create a series of badges by clicking just on this option. In which case, a new window opens.

创建一个卡组：要创建一系列卡，点击该钮，出现一个新界面。

3.6.1. 搜索卡

It is possible to check if a badge exists according to the code. 如果卡存在，可根据卡号验证

Displaying the list of all the attributed badges 显示所有已分配卡

Double click on the “Search” icon of the icon bar. 双击图标条里 “ 搜索 ” 图标

Performing a search according to the code 根据号码搜索

- Enter the code 输入号码
- Click on the “Search” icon of the icon bar 双击图标条里 “ 搜索 ” 图标
- 如果卡已分配，卡的详细资料出现在该界面。
- If the code is not in use, the fields remain empty and the screen has a gray tint 如果是未使用卡，该信息栏空着，界面为灰色
- Click on the “Search” icon a second time to exit the screen 第二次点击 “ 搜索 ” 钮退出该界面。

Performing a search using the first characters of the code 用卡号的第一个字符搜索

If the first characters of the code have been entered, the system will display all the badges that start with the desired sequence.

若输入卡号的第一个字符，系统显示与此序列开始的所有卡

Examples:例子

在 “ 卡号 “ 里键入	系统显示所有已分配的卡号
“32*”	开始于“32”
“32%45”	开始于 “32”, 后两个字符为“45”

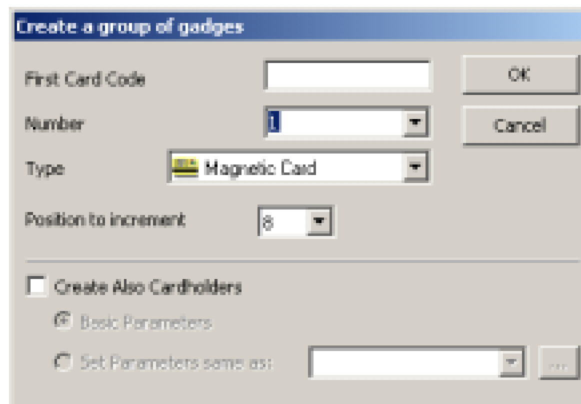
3.6.2. 卡组

This menu allows the creation a group of cards in a single command.

通过该菜单可以用一个单一命令创建一个卡组。

It is accessible via the menu “Parameter - Badge” or “Options - Create a group of badges”.

在 “ 参数-卡 ” 菜单或 “ 选项-创建卡组 ” 菜单里设置



信息栏

首张卡号: 键入第一张卡的 8-字符卡号。type the 8-character code assigned to the first badge

张数：键入要定义的卡的数量。该列表里有选择资料，最大卡的数量由控制器类型决定。

类型: 从下面列表里选择卡的技术

- 磁卡
- 条码
- 韦根
- 智能卡 1
- 智能 2
- 智能卡 3
- 接触式
- 射频

选择读卡技术可以将挑选好的数据转送到读卡器上。只有与挑选的技术一直的数据才能被转送给读卡器。

递增的位置（在 0 到 8 之间）：定义由 8 个字符组成的卡号中需要递增的字符的位置。这样可以保证直到最后一张卡都是一个连续的字符组。使用此功能时，卡号从开始到需要递增的位置都必须是数字。

例如

卡号	要递增的位置	下一张卡号
12345ABC	5	12346ABC

同时创建持卡人：在创建卡组的同时创建相同数量的持卡人。

基础参数: 创建一个通行级别是 “ 任何地方—总是 ” 有效的员工。create a valid employee to whom the access group “Everywhere - Always” is attributed

同样地设置参数: 给出持卡人名称，他的参数同样适应那些新卡。specify the name of the badge holder whose parameters will serve as reference for new badges

3.7. 持卡人

3.7.1. 持卡人 – 基本概念

那些需要对该地点的通行进行授权的持卡人，员工，来宾或保安，预先都应在数据库里备案。在“ 参数—来宾 ” 或 “ 模块 ” “ 保安 ” 菜单里只能获取或修改有关来宾或保安的资料。

The “Parameter - Cardholders” screen defines the details of all the users, employee and visitor alike. The menu is divided into four tabs:

“ 参数--持卡人 ” 界面定义所有用户，员工和来宾。设置非常相似。分成 4 个设定部分

- 常规资料
- 个人资料
- Location data 数据定位
- Customized fields 自定义信息栏

提示和建议

快速定义

The family name is the only obligatory field for creating a new badge. Nevertheless, in order to grant access, the field “Badge” is necessary. The access group granting minimal access is associated by default to the new cardholder.

姓是创建新卡必填的信息栏。为了认可通行， “ 卡 ” 信息栏也是必填的。最低的通行级别里分配给新持卡人默认级别。

3.7.2. 持卡人 –常规

This screen records general information about the badge holder.此界面记录了持卡人的一般资料

信息栏

常规

持卡人的**姓名**

号码: 输入识别号码

类型:在“员工”“来宾”或“保安”里选择。“来宾”或“保安”界面里没有类型选项。**公司**:

公司名称：来宾或保安工作的公司

显示照片: 点击文件图标挑选看到有员工照片（jpeg or bmp 格式）的文件名。click on the icon of the file to select the name of the file beholding the employee's picture (jpeg or bmp 格式)

区域

部门: 从表里选出员工所在的部门或点击[…]钮创建新部门。

办公室电话: 办公室电话，手机号等等

卡

An employee cannot have several badges of the same technology. 一个员工不能有几张同技术的卡，可以是:

- **创建的新卡**:创建新卡并将其分派给员工
- **分派**: 分派现有的卡
- **编辑**: 显示现有卡的细节
- **移动**: 移走卡

通行

通行级别: 从表里选择通行级别或点击[…] 钮

针对个人的周编程:从表里选择针对个人的周编程或点击[…] 钮创建新编程；若它的数值与通行级别一相配，只能使用该编程。select the personal weekly program from the list or create a new program by clicking on the […] button; this program is only used if its value matches the access group one

PIN 号码: 在读卡器键盘上输入的持卡人的个人识别密码；所有已使用的读取技术都可用该密码。mention the badge holder personal identification code to enter on the reader's keypad; this code is common to all the reading technologies used

针对个人的危机等级: 在 0 和 7 之选择个人的危机等级。

确认

从日期: 创建持卡人数据的日期；是系统自动提供的，不能修改。

给定日期:该功能限定卡的有效性，点击白框启动该选项。当卡的有效期将满时，给定日期和小时。也可直接键入数据或用方向箭头选择日期。在特定日期过后，卡自动失效。

确认: 该功能对卡的使用进行确认，一个未确认的卡虽然记录在数据库里，但禁止使用。

Set as default: the badge holder selected serves as a reference. His parameters are automatically copied as default parameters for newly created badge holders. This function saves the trouble of having to define parameters for all the employees, visitors and guards that will be created in the future.

作为默认值的设置：将被选的持卡人作为参考，他的参数会被当作默认值自动复制给新建的持卡人。从而避免了为创建的所有员工、来宾和保安逐一定义参数的麻烦。

3.7.3.持卡人 –个性化

此界面记录了持卡人的个人资料

信息栏

地址: 输入持卡人的地址，包括街道，城区，城市，邮编，电话和传真。

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明

汽车牌号: 输入员工的汽车牌号；在停车场区域模式里需要这个数据。

ID: 给员工一个识别号，例如社保号，员工号等等。

特权: 给持卡人一些被认可或被限制的特权 certain privileges can be granted or restricted to badge holders

- Keep the cards in case of motorized reader 若使用机动化读卡器，要保存卡
- No APB, no timed anti-passback 没有 APB，没有定时的防跟随
- No access during holidays 在节假日不能通行
- Reset APB level when information is downloaded, selected by default
  默认选择是当资料下载时重置 APB 级别

Parking users group: select a parking users group from the list or create a new group by clicking on the [...] button; this information is for application in the parking module

停车场用户组：从表里挑选停车场用户组，或点击[...]钮创建新组，在停车场模块里需要该资料

电梯编程: 从表里挑选电梯授权组，在电梯模式里使用该资料

3.7.4. 持卡人 – Location 定位

Locating employees enables to check attendance and to evacuate designated areas in case of emergency.一旦出现紧急情况，员工定位能够核对在场员工人数，也可将特定区域的人员疏散。

The information regarding the were-about of a badge holder is supplied by his last passage through a reader.持卡人当时的信息是由其最后通过的读卡器提供的。



信息栏

Data of the last badge swipe through a reader is automatically updated by the system.

系统能自动更新读卡器最后刷卡的那张卡的数据

- Date of the last swipe 最后刷卡的日期
- Last reader pass 最后通过的读卡器
- Anti-passback level before and after passage 通过之前和之后的防跟随等级

重置钮:点击此钮为该持卡人重置全局 APB 级别 click on this button to reset the global APB level for this badge holder

重置所有钮 all button: 点击此钮为所有持卡人重置全局 APB 级别 click on this button to reset the global APB level for all badge holders

3.7.5. 持卡人 – 自定义

Define the labels of the four personalised fields in the screen “Parameter - Customised labels” prior to their use in the present screen.

在使用现在界面之前，在 “ 参数—自定义标签 ” 界面里定义 4 个赋于个性的信息栏的标签



3.8. 来宾

系统从员工里区别临时的来宾。 “ 参数—来宾 ” 界面仅能查阅和修改有关来宾的资料。创建临时卡给来宾不需要进入主要的员工数据库，可由大厦入口的前台人员或保安去操作。

Note: this screen is identical to the “Parameter - All Cardholders” screen except that the “Type” field is set to visitor and does not appear on the screen

注意：该界面除了已设为来宾，不在界面显示 的 “ 类型 ” 信息栏外，其他同 “ 参数—所有持卡人 ” 的界面相同。

3.9. 授权等级

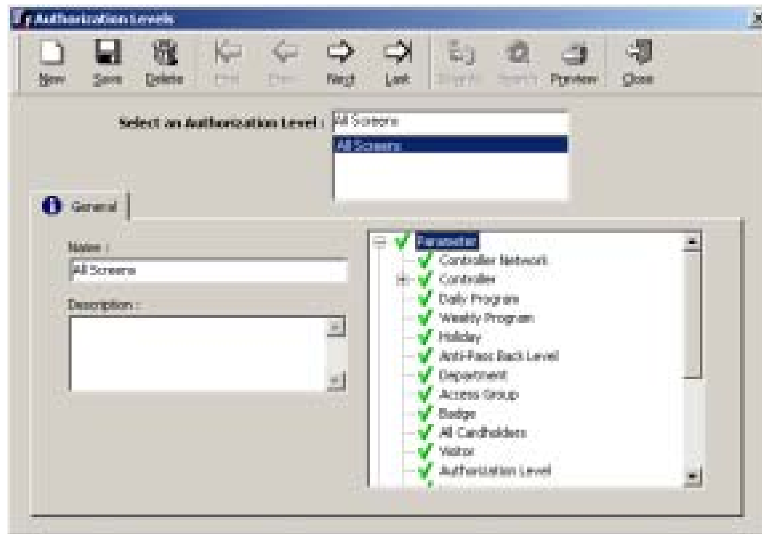
The different authorization levels corresponding to the access groups, as well as options and screens that can be viewed and modified by each group, are defined in this screen.

不同的授权等级对应着不同的访问级别，同样地，该界面设定每个级别能够查看和修改的选项与界面。

例如,

- The site’s manager has access to all the information 该区域的管理员可以存取所有信息
- The parking lot attendant can only modify information regarding parking and view user details
- 停车场服务员只能修改有关停车部分的信息，查看用户资料
- The secretary at the entrance of the building can only create visitor’ badges

  大厦前台秘书只能创建来宾卡



信息栏

名称: 新授权等级的名称

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

查看: 为每个选项和菜单确定授权等级 determine the authorization level for each option and menu

提示和建议

界面状况

按以下说明参看和修改选项和菜单的状况

- V　　读、写和删除 read, write and delete
- X　　没有进入认可 no access granted
- R　　只能读，不能修改 read only, without modification

Modification of the screen status from V to X to R　从 V 到 X 到 R 对界面状况进行修改

Viewing status can be modified by clicking successively on the sign to the left of the screen definition.

通过对界面定义左边标记的逐个点击的参看能被修改的状况

使用默认访问级别

The access level for all menus is X by default, which correspond to a minimal access (enter and quit). 默认访问级别是对所有菜单均 X，它对应的是最低限度的访问（进入和停止）

超级用户

按照默认值，系统要定义一个有最大权限的超级用户组。超级用户组能够读、写和删除任何界面

The + symbol indicates a head of chapter. +号表示主菜单

In order to produce the sub-menus click on the symbol + located to the left of the name of the menu. The application allows differentiating within a head chapter, the screens that are accessible, restricted and forbidden.

为了产生子菜单，点击菜单名字左边的+号。程序可以在主菜单区分界面是可以访问、限制访问还是禁止访问。

The status of the head chapter applies to all sub-menus that it contains except if it is manually modified. If access to a head chapter is refused to a group of users, access to all sub-menus will automatically be refused.

除非是手工修改，主菜单状况区分用于包含的所有子菜单。如果用户组拒绝访问主菜单，系统自动拒绝对所有子主菜单的访问。

3.10. User 用户

界面定义新增用户的系统和认可的授权等级

In order to follow their movements within the system, it is advised: 为了在系统里跟随他们的运动，建议：



- ➢ 在输入用户数据前定义授权级别
- ➢ 存储独特的员工数据 To save individual employee data

内容说明

姓名: 新用户姓名

密码:键入用户能够进入系统的密码 type the password that the user will use to enter the system

描述: 对新数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

授权等级: 从现有列表里选择授权等级，或点击[…] 钮创建另一个授权等级 select an authorization level from the existing list or click on the […] button to create another authorization level

生成日期: 系统自动显示不能修改 displayed automatically by the system without possibility of modification

提示和建议

设定密码

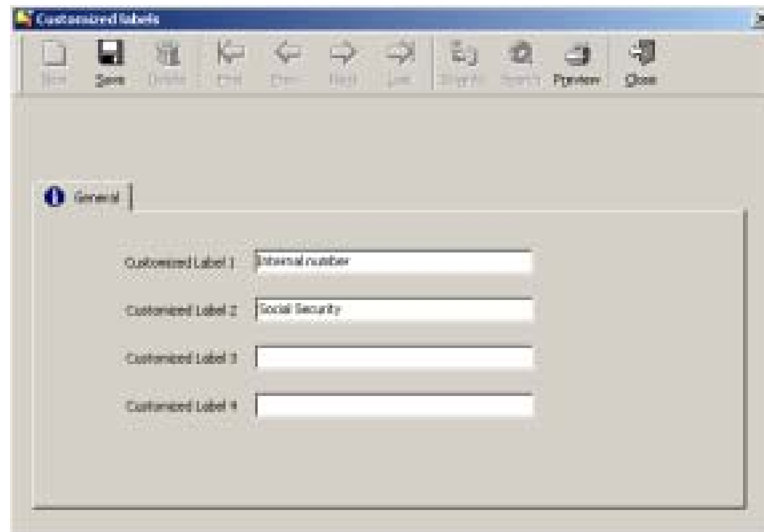
Double click on the password to make it appear on the screen.

双击密码使它在界面显示

3.11. Customized Labels 自定义标签

Four additional free fields are available that can be parameterized according to the needs. The titles of these four fields are defined in this screen. The contents of these fields are encoded within the information relative to each user in the “Parameter - All Cardholders - Customized” screen. (Examples: code given by a company, social security number)

根据需要编制 4 个额外空白信息栏。界面里定义这 4 个信息栏的标题。这些信息栏中的内容被记录在 “ 参数—所有控制器—自定义 ” 界面中与每个用户相关的信息里。



内容说明

给每个自定义信息栏一个新的信息栏名称

3.12. Anti-passback 防跟随

3.12.1. Basic Concepts 基本概念

Three types of anti-passback can be activated. 有三种防跟随

本地防跟随：防止没有正当退出就连续进入。

Temporal anti-passback: prevents two successive access authorizations on the same reader within a specified delay.

临时防跟随：防止在特定延迟时间内在同一读卡器上连续 2 次通行授权

Global anti-passback: define a path - series of readers - the cardholder must follow in order to access specific areas.

全局防跟随：必须跟随定义的路径-连续读卡器-持卡人才能在特定区域通行，

3.12.2. Local Anti-passback 本地防跟随

Two successive entries with the same badge without a valid exit are not authorized. Two readers of the same controllers can supervise the entry / exit of the same door. To operate the local anti-passback select the APB function in the “Parameter - Controller - Reader - Access Mode” screen. Note that the “Anti-passback” field in the “Parameter - Controller - Reader - Door Control” screen is not selected.

在没有正当退出的情况下，同能用同一张卡连续 2 次进入。同一控制器上的两个读卡器监督同一个门的进入/退出。在 “ 参数—控制器—读卡器—通行模式 ” 界面里选择 APB 功能，运行本地防跟随。

注意：不要选择 “ 参数—控制器—读卡器—门控制 ” 界面里的 “ 防跟随 ” 信息栏

通行授权序列

有 APBL	没有 APBL
进入	进入
退出	进入或退出
进入	进入或退出
再进入之前要退出	再进入之前不需要退出

3.12.3. Temporal Anti-Passback 临时防跟随

Waiting period between two successive access authorizations for a same badge swiped through a specific reader. The second access will only be authorized after the predefined time delay has elapsed. To operate the temporal anti-passback specify the number of minutes for the delay to be in effect in the “Temporal Anti-passback” field, found in the “Parameter - Controller - Reader - Access Mode” screen. Note that the “APB” field in the “Parameter - Controller - Reader - Door Access” screen is not selected.

连续 2 次在一个特定的读卡器上刷同一张进行通行授权的等候时期。只有在预定的延迟时间过后才授权第二次通行。运行临时防跟随，要在 “ 参数—控制器—读卡器—通行模式 ” 界面里的 “ 临时防跟随 ” 信息栏里指定有效的延迟时间的分钟数。注意：不要选择 “ 参数—控制器—读卡器—门控制 ” 界面里的 “ 防跟随 ” 信息栏

3.12.4. 全局防跟随

Compulsory path that must be followed in order to access specified areas. The badge holder will only be granted access between compatible anti-passback zones.

必要沿着路径才能在特定区域通行。只有同防跟随区域一致，持卡人的才能被认可。

Examples 例子

- Enforce discipline by having employees clock in before they go to their respective offices.
  强制员工在进入相关的办公室之前必须用打卡机记录上班时间
- Prevent a second car from entering the parking lot if its’ identity is unknown. It will be stopped at the next checkpoint.
  如果不知道第二辆车的身份，第二辆车不能进入停车场地。要在下一个检查站停下来。

Operating mode 运行模式

- 在 “ 参数—控制器—门控制 ” 界面里定义或选择 2 个防跟随级别。
  - Define the reader’s anti-passback level at the time access is asked for
    在请求通行时定义读卡器的防跟随级别。
  - Define the reader’s anti-passback level after access has been granted and the user has passed through the door
    在通行被认可且用户通过该门之后，定义读卡器的防跟随级别。
- 在 “ 参数—控制器—门控制 ” 界面里启动防跟随功能。

提示和建议

Canceling the anti-passback option for certain individual 因某些人取消防跟随选项

Select the “No Anti-passback” and “no Temporal APB” options in the “Personal” tab of the “Parameter - Badge” screen in order to cancel the APB function for specific badge holders.

在 “ 参数-卡 ” 界面的 “ 针对个人 ” 标签里选择 “ 不许防跟随 ” 和 “ 无临时 APB ” 选项取消某个特定持卡人的 APB 功能

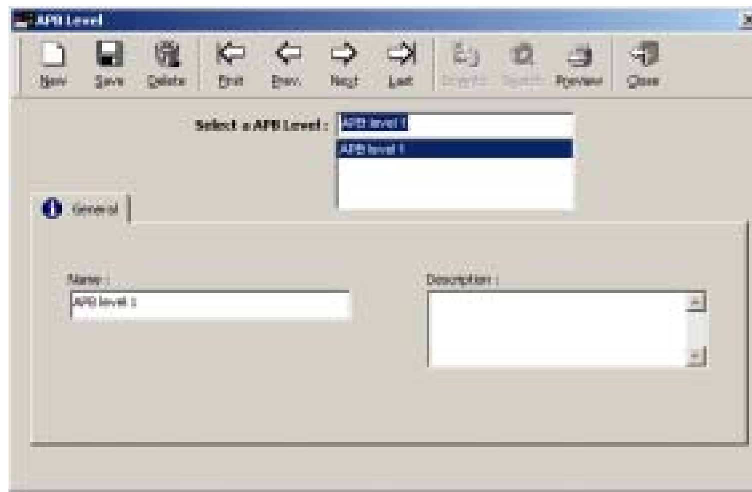
Real time communication 实时通讯

Real time communication with a computer is necessary after each badge swipe in order to automatically locate employees and download the information to the controllers.为了自动定位员工并将资料下载控制器，每次刷卡之后与计算机的实时通讯是必须的。

3.12.5. Anti-Passback Levels 防跟随级别

This screen allows the creation of the different anti-passback levels. It is accessible through the screen “Parameter - Controller - Reader - Door control”.

该界面用于创建不同的防跟随级别。 “ 参数—控制器—读卡器—门控制 ” 里设置。



内容说明

Two anti-passback levels must be defined in the “Parameter - Anti-passback Level” screen.

在 “ 参数—防跟随级别 ” 界面里定义两个防跟随级别

- From (previous level): badge holder anti-passback level prior to the entry request
  从（前一个级别）：在需要进入之前需要持卡人防跟随
- To (next level): badge holder anti-passback level after access authorization

  从（下一个级别）：在通行授权后需要持卡人防跟随

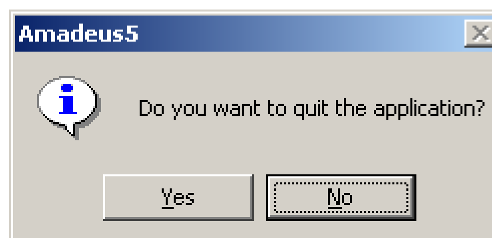
3.13. Exiting the Application 退出系统

In order to quit a work session and exit the application, follow one of the three procedures:

按以下三个方法，退出系统停止工作

- Click on the “door” icon situated to the far right of the navigation bar
  点击工具条最右面的 “ 门 ” 图标
- Click on the “magic wand” icon situated in the upper left corner of the screen
  点击界面左上角的 “ 魔棒 ” 图标
- Click on the “X” situated in the upper right corner of the screen
  点击界面右上角的 “ X ”
- Click on the function key “F4”

  按功能键 “ F4 ”



4. 菜单: EVENT HANDLING 事件处理

The “Event Handling” section of the application manages alarms, presents them graphically on maps, creates actions and processes and combines them in global reflexes following certain events.

系统中的”事件处理 “ 部分管理报警、在地图上显示报警位置，并就发生的事件启动动作、对其进行处理，也可将上述功能综合用于全局联动。

Icons, maps and position 图标、地图和定位

The graphical functions of the Amadeus 5 software integrate the dynamic display of inputs on installation maps.

ANADEUS5 的图形功可以动态地将所有输入点显示在地图上。

- Define icons (“Event-Handling - Icon” screen), certain icons are defined by default
  定义图标（ “ 事件-处理—图标 ” 界面），一些图标的定义是系统默认的
- Link the icons to the inputs (“Parameter - Controller - Input” screen, “Icon” function)
  将这些图标与输入点链接（ “ 参数—控制器—输入点 ” 界面， “ 图标 ” 功能）
- Define site maps (“Event-Handling - Maps” screen)
  定义位置地图（ “ 事件—处理—地图 ” 界面）
- Position the inputs on the maps (“Event-Handling - Position” screen)
  在地图上定位输入点（ “ 事件—处理—定位 ” 界面）
- Display the final status 显示最终状态

Operating mode of the “Event Handling” menu “ 事件处理 ” 菜单的运行模式

- Define the inputs 定义输入点
- Gather the inputs into an input group (if necessary)将输入点集中进输入点组（如果需要）
- Define the outputs 定义输出
- Gather the outputs in an output group (if necessary) 将输出集中进输出组（如果需要）
- Define the action to set off, following an input or group of inputs activation
  定义因输入点或输入点组动作而激活的动作
- Define the process, in other words, the sequence of actions 定义步骤，即一连串的动作
- Define the global reflex, in other words, the events that generates the reflex and the actions to trigger 定义全局联动，即那些因触发产生联动和动作的事件

4.1. Icon 图标

An icon is a graphical symbol attributed to an input and that will be positioned on the map, such as alarm detectors, doors, etc. The “Event Handling - Icon” screen allows the creation of new icons or the selection of existing ones from the list.

图标是定位在地图上，分配给如报警探头、门等输入点的图形符号。 “ 事件处理—图标 ” 界面可以产生新图标或从列表里选择现有的图标。

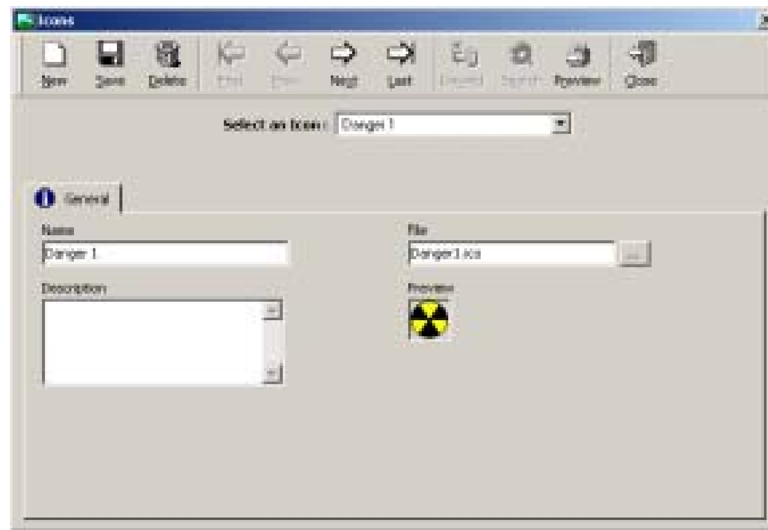
Basic graphical symbols are supplied in the directory:

下面目录里提供了基本的图形符号

“C:\Program Files\Amadeus5\Media\Icons”

Other icons can be added by specifying their name, description and location on the disc. They are automatically stored with all the icons in the directory mentioned above.

可以在圆盘的位置上增加、命名、描述和定位其他图标。所有图标会自动存在上述目录里。



内容说明

名称: 图标名称

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

File: display the name of the file beholding the graphical symbol associated with the icon selected; click on the […] button to chose another file and specify its address

文件：显示能看见与已选图标关联的的图形符号的文件名；或点击[…]钮选定另一文件，说明其地址

预览：显示选定图标的图象

4.2. Map 绘制地图

The “Maps” screen allows the integration of maps into the software. In order to use the “Active Alarms” function, inputs must be positioned on maps.

“ 绘制地图 ” 界面将地图集中进系统里。要使用 “ 启动报警 ” 功能，输入点必须在地图上定位。

It is advised to store all maps in the following directory:

在下面目录里存储所有地图

“C:\Program Files\Amadeus5\Media\Maps”



内容说明

名称: 地图名称

File: display the name of the file beholding the map; click on the […] button to choose another file and to specify its address

文件：显示可看见地图的文件名称；或点击[…] 钮选定另一文件，说明其地址

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行说明

Preview: 显示选定的地图

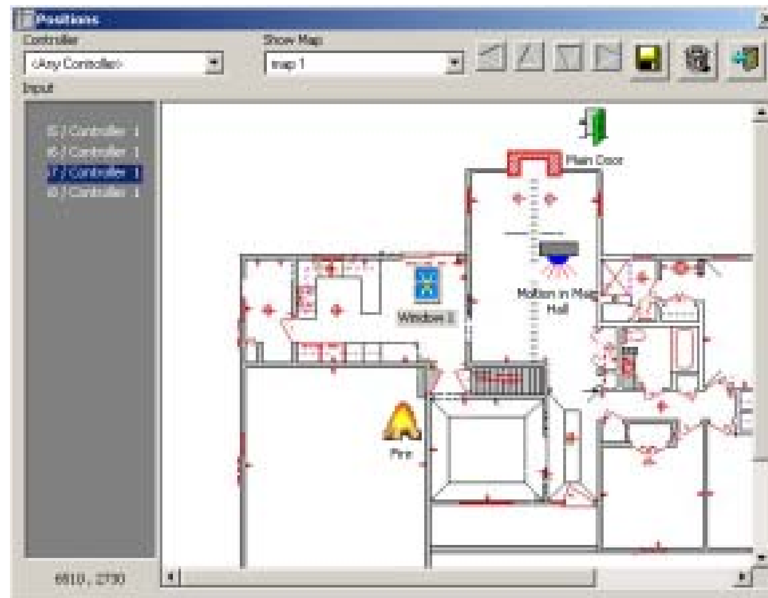
Default map: the map selected serves as default map

默认地图：提供作为默认地图的已选定的地图

4.3. Position 定位

The “Position” option allows the positioning of inputs on the maps. Icons associated with inputs and positioned on a map are used to signal alarm triggering, indeed, they flash in the “Event Handling - Active Alarms” screen. To position an icon on a plan, select the icon in the left window and drag it to the appropriate place on the map.

“ 定位 ” 选项将输入点定位在地图上。定位在地图上与输入点关联的图标用于发出报警触发信号，实际上，这些图标会在 “ 事件处理—激活报警 ” 界面上闪烁。



内容说明

控制器: 从列表里选定将在地图上显示输入点的控制器。choose from the list a controller which inputs will be associated with the map

地图显示: 从列表里选定要显示的地图。choose the map to be displayed from the list

Input: select an input in the list on the left of the screen and position it on the map by holding the left mouse button depressed; it is then possible to refine the positioning by using the direction arrows

输入点：在界面左边的列表里挑选输入点并按住鼠标左键将其定义在地图上；也可以使用方向箭头完善定位。

Direction arrows: four direction arrows refine the input positioning on the map; drag the icon to the map, then use the arrows

方向箭头：4 个方向箭头完善地图上输入点定位；将图标拉到地图上再使用这些箭头。

提示和建议

Positioning 定位

Modifying the input position on the map can be done using a mouse: select the object, maintain the left mouse button depressed and move the mouse towards the new position.

使用鼠标修改地图上的输入点定位：选定目标，按住鼠标左键，移动鼠标到新的位置上。

Unique position 唯一的位置

Each icon can only positioned once on a map.

每个图标只能在地图上被定位一次。

4.4. Input Group 输入点组

Inputs can be logically associated into group of inputs. The inputs can belong to one controller or to a series of controllers. The group is activated or deactivated in a single command. If a group of inputs has been activated, then activation of all the components of that group is set off.

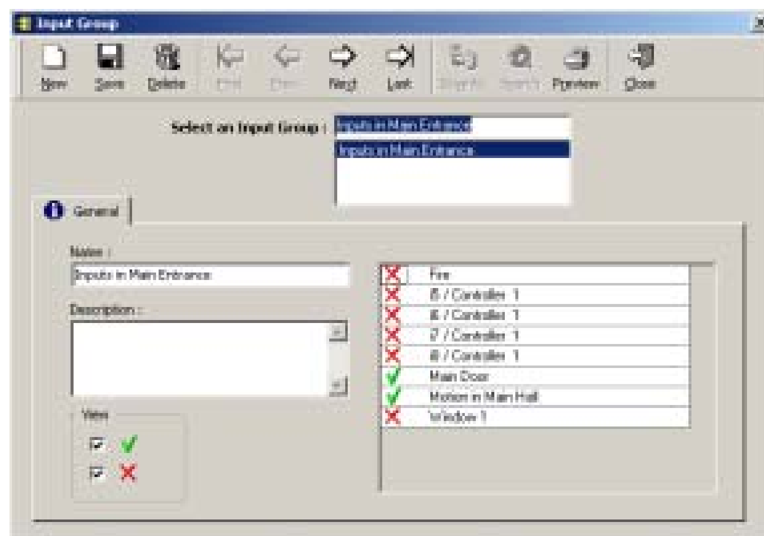
在理论上将输入点关联到输入点组。输入点属于一个控制器或几个控制器。单独一个命令可以激活或停止输入点组。如果输入点组被激活，这个组别里的所有输入点都会动作。

This screen enables the definition of the group and its components. A group of inputs is used to define global reflexes. 此界面定义组别和里面的输入点。输入点组用于定义全局联动

例子

Grouping all the inputs of a room, such as movement detectors or windows and doors opening devices. A single control button will render the group active by night, for an exceptional meeting at night, for instance.

一个房间的所有输入点构成一个组，例如探头动作，或开窗和开门装置。夜晚，出现异常情况时用一个控制钮启动输入点组。



内容说明

名称: 输入点组名称

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行说明

显示:

- V 显示输入点组别里的所有输入点 display all inputs included in the input group
- X 显示输入点组外的所有输入点 display all the inputs excluded from the input group
- VX 显示所有输入点 display all inputs
- -- 显示没有输入点 display no input

Change the **input inclusion status** by clicking on X or V in the left column

点击左列里的 X 或 V 改变输入点内部状态

- The inputs preceded by V are included in the input group
  在输入点前面加 V 将输入点包含进输入点组
- The inputs preceded by X are excluded from the input group

  在输入点前面加 X 将输入点排除出输入点组

4.5. Output Group 输出继电器组

Outputs can be logically associated into group of outputs. The outputs can belong to one controller or to several controllers. The group is activated or deactivated in a single command. If a group of outputs has been activated then activation of all the components of that group is set off.

在理论上将输出继电器关联到输出继电器组。输出继电器属于一个控制器或几个控制器。单独一个命令可以激活或停止输出继电器组。如果输出继电器被激活，这个组别里的所有输出继电器都会动作。

此界面定义组别和里面的输出继电器。输出继电器组用于定义全局联动。

例子

Activation of an output group engaging all night alarms when the last employee leaves the building 在最后一个员工离开大楼时启动继电器组整晚关注报警



内容说明

名称: 输出继电器组名称

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行说明

显示:

- V 显示输出继电器组里的所有输出继电器
- X 显示不在输出继电器组里的所有输出继电器
- VX 显示所有输出继电器 display all outputs
- -- 显示没有输出继电器 display no output

Change the **output inclusion status** by clicking on X or V in the left column

点击左列里的 X 或 V 改变输出继电器内部状态

- The outputs preceded by V are included in the output group
  在输出继电器前面加 V 将输出继电器包含进输出继电器组
- The outputs preceded by X are excluded from the output group
  在输出继电器前面加 X 将输出继电器排除出输出继电器组

4.6. Action 动作

Different types of actions can be defined, sequenced within a process and incorporated into global reflexes. The actions are created and described in this screen; their activation depends on the activation of the global reflexes they are part of.

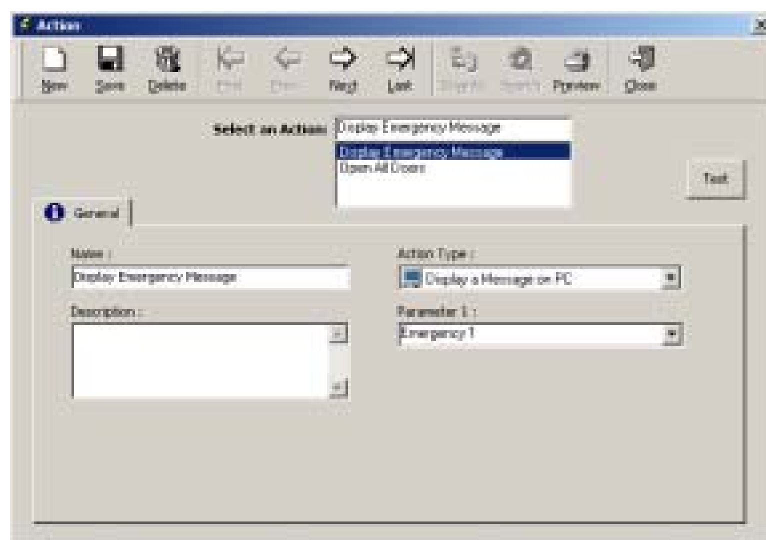
可以定义不同种类的动作、可以排列动作的顺序，还可以配合全局联动。本界面对动作进行定义和说明；它们的激活依靠作为全局联动中动作的启动。

Actions types and parameters 动作类型和参数

Action type 动作类型	**First parameter 第一个参数**	**Second parameter 第二个参数**
Relay activation 继电器动作	Choose a relay from the list or create relay 从列表里选出继电器或创建继电器	Choose between:从中挑选： - Return to automatic mode – normal -回到自动模式-正常 - Activated during (*)在（*）期间被启动 - Always activated - constant on - 总被激活—持续运行 - Never activated - constant off - 从不被激活—持续停止
Relay group activation 继电器组动作	Choose a relay group from the list or create a new relay group 从列表里选出继电器组或创建继电器组	Choose between: 从中挑选： - Return to automatic mode – normal -回到自动模式-正常 - Activated during (*)在（*）期间被启动 - Always activated - constant on - 总被激活—持续运行 - Never activated - constant off - 从不被激活—持续停止
Display message on the PC 在 PC 上显示信息	Enter the message to be displayed 输入要显示的信息	
Print message 打印信息	Enter the message to be printed 输入要打印的信息	
Play sound 发出声音	Mention the location of the sound file or create a new file 说明声音文件的位置或创建新文件	
Increment counter 增量计数器	Choose a counter from the list or create a new counter 从列表里选定计数器或创建新的计数器	
Decrement counter 减量计数器	Choose a counter from the list or create a new counter 从列表里选定计数器或创建新的计数器	
Display message on a controller 在控制器上显示信息	Choose a controller from the list or create a new controller 从列表里选出控制器或创建新的控制器	Enter the message to be displayed

Input group deactivation 停止输入点组	Choose the input group from the list or create a new group 从列表里选出输入点组或创建新的输入点组	
Input group return to normal mode 输入点组回到正常模式	Choose an input group from the list or create a new group 从列表里选出输入点组或创建新的输入点组	
Insert comment in journal 在日志里插入注释	Enter the message to be inserted 输入要插入的信息	
Invalidated cardholder 使持卡人无效	Choose the badge holder 选择持卡人	
Validated cardholder 使持卡人有效	Choose the badge holder 选择持卡人	

(*) Specify the number of second (third parameter)（*）设定秒数（第三个参数）



内容说明

名称: 新动作名称

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行描述 describe the new data entry

动作类型: 从列表里选出

Parameter 1, 2, 3: select from the list (see actions and parameters table); the type and number of parameters vary according to the type of action selected. The third parameter is only accessible when defining the activation delay of a relay or group of relays.

参数 1, 2, 3: 从列表里（参见动作和参数表）选出；参数的类型和号码的改变与所选的动作类型有关。第三个参数只有在定义激活继电器或继电器延迟时间时才能进入

4.7. Process 处理步骤

A process is a set of actions used to define global reflexes. In this screen the different actions are selected and organized; their activation depends on the activation of the global reflexes they are part of.处理步骤是定义全局联动的一系列动作。在这个界面里不同的动作被挑选和组合；它们的激活依靠作为全局联动中动作的启动。



内容说明

名称: 新处理步骤的名称

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

图标: 从列表里选择与步骤关联的图标，或点击[…] 钮创建一个新的图标

创建新图标: 或点击该钮创建一个新的图标

测试 或点击该钮对新步骤进行测试 click on the button to test the new process

Available actions: using the horizontal arrows, insert the predefined actions into the current process, an action can be repeated several times in the process

有效动作：使用水平箭头，将预制的动作插入当前步骤，动作可以在步骤里重复多次

Actions in current process: using the vertical arrows, organize the different actions into the current process

在目前步骤里的动作：使用垂直箭头，将不同动作组织进当前的步骤里

4.8. Counter 计数器

A counter is a tool that measures things and activate a process according to the value of the counter.计数器是一个工具，可以根据计数器的数值衡量事件并激活一个处理步骤

The “Event Handling - Counter” screen defines a particular global reflex type, whose main object is the increment of a counter.

“ 事件处理—计数器 ” 界面定义特殊的全局联动类型，其主要目标是计数器的增量

Examples 例子

- Count the number of persons in a room (so as not to leave a room empty, to signal excess of maximum capacity, to switch office lights off when all the occupants have left, to activate an alarm system when all the employees have left the building, etc.)
  房间里人员数量的统计（用来保持房间不空，在超出最大容量时发出信号，当所有员工离开时关灯，在所有员工离开大楼时启动报警系统，等等）
- Decrement the number of entries of a membership club card after each passage and refuse access if credit is null
  每次通行都会减少会员俱乐部卡进入的数量，一旦数字为零将拒绝进入
- Check the filling up of a parking zone or cinema and refuse access to a full zone
  验证停车场区域或影院的填补，如果全满将拒绝进入

Operating mode 运行模式

- Create an action incrementing the counter 创建一个动作启动增量计数器
- Create an action decrementing the counter 创建一个动作启动减量计数器
- Create a process incrementing the counter 创建一个步骤启动增量计数器
- Create a process decrementing the counter 创建一个步骤启动减量计数器
- Create a global reflex determining which event increments the counter
  创建一个全局联动决定哪个事件需要增量计数器
- Create a global reflex determining which event decrements the counter
  创建一个全局联动决定哪个事件需要减量计数器



内容说明

名称: 新计数器名称

描述: 对新的数据项进行说明 describe the new data entry

最小:输入计数器的最小数值 enter the minimum value of the counter

最大: 输入计数器的最大数值 enter the maximum value of the counter

Actual value: enter the actual value of the counter; the value is automatically modified by the system

当前数值：输入计数器当前的数值，系统会自动调整这个数值

条件 1

True condition: select the condition to apply from the list:

正确条件：从列表里选择应用条件

Actual value < minimum value 当前数值<最小数值
Actual value > minimum value 当前数值>最小数值
Actual value not equal to minimum value 当前数值与最小数值不相等
Actual value = minimum value 当前数值=最小数值
Minimum value < actual value < maximum value 最小数值<当前数值<最大数值
Actual value not equal to maximum value 当前数值与最大数值不相等
Actual value = maximum value 当前数值=最大数值
Actual value > maximum value 当前数值>最大数值
Actual value < maximum value 当前数值<最大数值
Actual value = minimum value + 1 当前数值=最大数值+1
Actual value = maximum value - 1 当前数值=最大数值-1

Process to activate when the condition becomes true: choose a process from the list or create a new process using the […] button

当条件正确时步骤启动：从列表里挑选步骤或使用[…]钮创建新步骤

Condition 2 条件 2

Proceed as above. Note that both conditions are independent. 按上面进行。注意这两个条件是独立的

提示或建议

Multiple condition counters 多重条件计数器

If more than two incrementation conditions are required, create a second counter, named as the first one, using two further conditions. Repeat this procedure as many times as necessary.

如果需要 2 个以上的条件，创建第二个计数器，与第一个计数器的名称相同，使用 2 个以上条件。该程序可以重复多次

4.9. Global Reflex 全局联动

4.9.1. Global Reflex - Basic Concepts 全局联动—基本概念

A global reflex defines the events to take into consideration and the process to activate.

全局联动定义那些需要顾及和激活处理步骤的事件

“ 事件处理—全局联动 ” 界面由两部分组成

- General tab, used to define global reflexes 定义全局联动的常规部分
- Properties tab, used to define the event and process making up the global reflex 定义组成全局联动的事件和步骤的属性部分

In order for a global reflex to be activated following an associated event, it must be activated in the “ Event-Handling - Global Reflex” screen.

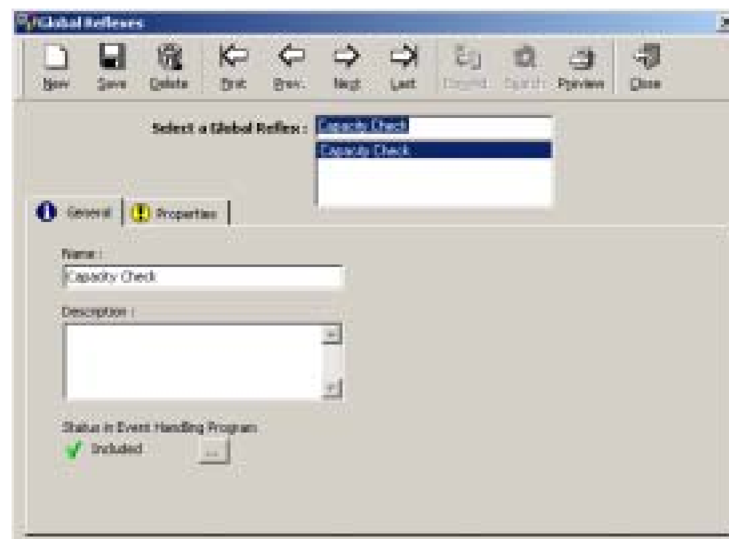
要想在相关事件发生后激活全局联动，必须在 “ 事件处理—全局联动 ” 界面里激活-

例子

- Print instructions 打印说明
- Sound a vocal file 启动声音文件
- Display the activation of a camera in the area concerned 显示相关区域内摄象机的动作
- Being informed of the arrival of a specific person 通知有关人员达到
- Send a message to an employee when he badges 员工刷卡时把信息发送给其本人
- Activation or deactivation of alarms 启动或停止报警
- Switching on the air conditioning in the office of the employee that badges at the entrance 员工进入刷卡时开启办公室的空调
- Light a red light if a parking is full
  如果停车场车辆已满，亮红灯

4.9.2. Global Reflex – General 全局联动—常规

The name, description and activation status of the global reflex are defined in this screen.



内容说明

名称: 新的联动名称

说明: 对新的数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

Status in event-handling program: the current global reflex is either included or excluded from the event-handling program; by default the global reflex is included

事件处理程序里的状态：目前的全局联动不是在事件处理程序里，就是在程序之外。默认全局联动在程序里。要激活它，这个联动必须在事件处理程序里。
A global reflex, which is not included, will not be activated by the system when the defined events of the program arise. Modify the status by selecting the […] button, which will lead to the display of the “Event-Handling - Global Reflex” screen.

当程序定义的事件发生，而程序里没有全局联动，系统不能启动全局联动。使用[…]钮修改状态，在 “ 事件处理—全局联动 ” 界面里显示

4.9.3. Global Reflex – Properties 全局联动—属性

This screen defines the specific events that are going to set off the actions and their parameters.

界面定义那些特定的启动动作的事件和它们的参数



内容说明

事件: the screen is modified according to the type of event selected, displaying the appropriate number of parameters in each case. The table hereafter sums up the characteristics of the global reflexes.

事件：界面的修改是根据选择的事件类型决定的，会显示每个事件适应的参数数量。表格再合成全局联动的特性

事件类型: 从列表里挑适当的事件：

- Access granted or refused by specific reader 用特定读卡器对通行进行认可或拒绝
- Start and end of alarm for digital input 因开关量输入点开启和结束报警
- Power down or low battery at a specific controller 特定控制器掉电或电池电压低
- Unknown or non-allocated badge 未知卡或未分配卡

从: 从列表里挑适当的参数 choose the suitable parameter from the list

参数 1, 2, 3: the parameters required appear automatically on the screen according to the type of event selected; in general one or two; three if access has been denied

在界面上自动地显示出挑选的事件所要求的参数；一般是一或二；如果通行被拒绝，有三

For each parameter, select the reader, controller, input, code or person, or choose the mention “any” when the parameter applies to all the elements of a group.

为每个参数，选读卡器、控制器、输入、编码或人，或在参数应用在组的所有项里时，选 “ 所有 ”

Process: from the list, select the process - or series of actions - to activate following the occurrence of an event, or create a new process using the […] button

步骤：从列表里，选步骤-或一系列动作-伴随事件发生启动，或用[…]钮创建新步骤。

Time out: maximum delay, between the recording of an operation (date and hour) and the time of the PC, beyond which the process is not carried out and the global reflex associated will not be set off. (Expressed in second, maximum of 9 hours, default value = 3600 sec)

中止：在操作（日期和小时）记录和 PC 时间之间的最大延迟时间，超过不执行步骤，不启动全局联动。（按秒计算，最大 9 小时，默认值=3600 秒）

A global reflex is set off if the delay between the recording of an event by the controller and the processing of data by the PC is inferior or equal to the time out delay.

如果从控制器和事件记录到 PC 进行数据处理之间的延迟时间小于或相等于中止延迟时间，启动全局联动
If the delay is greater than the time out delay, the event is recorded in the journal but the global reflex is not activated.

如果延迟时间大于中止延迟时间，事件记录在日志里，但不启动全局联动
In general, the input activation sets off the associated global reflex. However, it could happen that the event that activates the process is only detected after a certain delay.

一般来讲，输入点动作启动其关联的全局联动。但是，在固定延迟时间之后，启动步骤的事件只能被删除。

Example 例如

10:00 AM: input activation of non-connected controller

10：00AM：未连接控制器的输入点动作
12:00 AM: communication check between PC and controllers, followed by the controller connection

12：00AM：控制器连接后在 PC 和控制器之间进行通讯验证
Should the global reflex be set off two hours after the event has occurred?

在事件发生后启动全局联动 2 小时？

Events types and parameters 事件类型和参数

事件类型	从	1rst 参数	2nd 参数
Access granted 通行被认可	Choose the suitable reader 挑选适当的读卡器	Choose the transaction code (+) 挑选处理编码(+)	Choose the person 选择人
Access granted + duress code 通行被认可+劫持码	Choose the suitable reader 挑选适当的读卡器	Choose the transaction code (+) 挑选处理编码(+)	Choose the person 选择人
Access denied (*) 通行被拒绝（*）	Choose the suitable reader 挑选适当的读卡器	Choose the transaction code (+) 挑选处理编码(+)	Choose the person 选择人
Access denied + unsuccessful consecutive trials 通行被拒绝+连续尝试未成功	Choose the suitable reader 挑选适当的读卡器	Choose the person 选择人	
Start of alarm 报警开始	Choose the digital input 选择开关量输入		
End of alarm 报警开始	Choose the digital input 选择开关量输入		
Table error 表错误	Choose the controller 挑选控制器		
Low battery 电池电压低	Choose the controller 挑选控制器		
Power down 断电	Choose the controller 挑选控制器		
Power up 通电	Choose the controller 挑选控制器		
Unknown card 未知卡	Choose the reader 挑选读卡器		
Non allocated badge 未分配卡	Choose the reader 挑选读卡器		

(+) Transaction and coercion code(+)

When a transaction code is selected, the event is only set off if the badge holder types the transaction code on the reader's keypad prior to swiping his badge. The transaction and coercion codes are a sequence of two numbers between “00” and “99”.

在选择处理码时，在刷卡前持卡人在读卡器上键入处理码，只能启动事件。处理和强制码是一个 2 位数码 “ 00 ” 到 “ 99 ” 。

(*) Reasons why access can be denied (*)通行被拒绝的原因

The reason of an event “Access denied” must be selected in the third parameter field that appears on the screen. They will be signaled as error by the system.

事件 " 通行被拒绝 " 的原因在界面的第三个参数里选择。 系统会发出表示错误的信号

List of reasons of access denial 通行被拒绝的原因列表

- Any denied reasons 所有被拒绝的原因
- Wrong keypad code 错误键盘码
- Full / Lock / No answer from door 来自门的完整/锁/无应答
- Time not OK 时间不好
- Anti-passback not OK 防跟随不好
- Reader not allocated 读卡器未被分配
- Site code not OK 位置编码不好
- Inhibited cardholder 被禁止的持卡人
- Access group 通行级别

4.10. Event-Handling Program 事件处理程序

4.10.1. Event-Handling Program - Basic Concepts 事件处理程序—基本概念

The “Event-Handling Program” allows the attribution of activation time zones to alarm input and the inhibition of global reflexes. “ 事件处理程序 ” 设置启动报警输入点和停止全局联动的时间区

The “Event-Handling Program” is divided into three tabs: “ 事件处理程序 ” 分成三部分

- General tab: define the event program 常规部分：定义事件程序
- Alarm tab: define the alarms to consider 报警部分：定义设想的报警
- Global reflexes tab: inhibit existing reflexes and, eventually, modify or create new reflexes

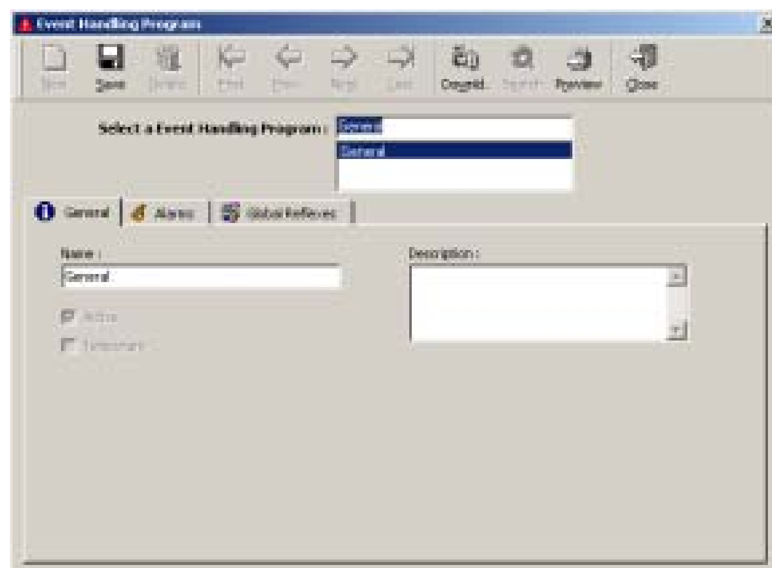
  全局联动部分：停止现有的联动，最后，修改或创建新联动

4.10.2. Event-Handling Program – General 事件处理程序—常规

This screen allows the visualization of the active event-handling program; thus establishing a link between raised alarms and global reflexes that have occurred.

界面里可以看到事件处理程序的动作；从而在报警发生和产生全局联动之间建立了链接。

该界面不能创建新的事件处理程序。



内容说明

名称: 新事件处理程序的名称

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

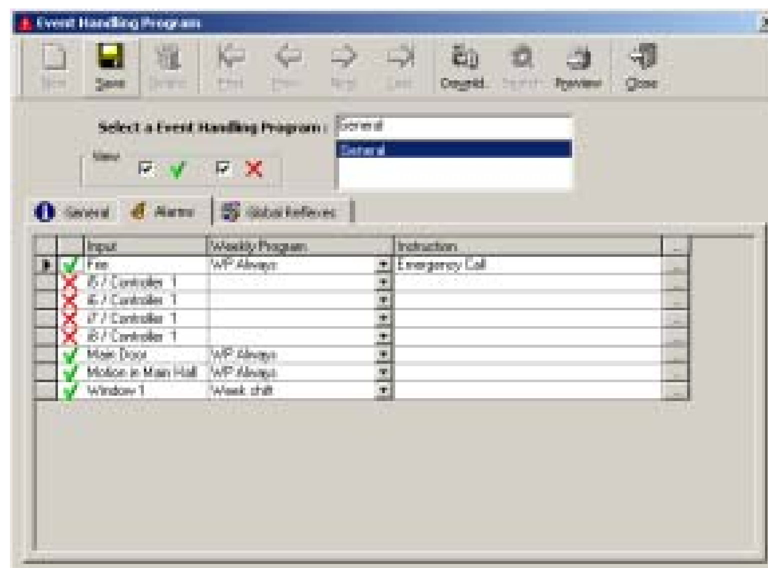
Active: activate the selected event-handling program (within the activation conditions as quoted above); if a program is not “active”, it will not be taken into consideration by the system

启动：启动选定的事件处理程序（满足上述启动条件）；如果程序不 “ 动作 “ ， 系统不考虑

临时的: 如果有的选择 select if appropriate

4.10.3. Event-Handling Program – Alarm 事件处理程序—报警

界面定义与输入点相关的事件处理程序



内容说明

View:

- V   display all inputs included in the event-handling program
  显示包含在事件处理程序 里的所有输入点
- X   display all the inputs excluded from the event-handling program
  显示不包含在事件处理程序 里的所有输入点
- VX   display all inputs 显示所有输入点
- --   display no input 显示禁止输入点

Select the input(s) that belong to the event-handling program by modifying the symbol that appears in the first column

通过修改第一栏的符号选择事件处理程序里的输入点

Change the **input inclusion status** by clicking on X or V in the first left column

点击左边第一栏里的 X 或 V 改变**输入点包括的状态**

- V 表示包括在事件处理程序里的输入点
- X 表示不包括在事件处理程序里的输入点

By default, all the inputs from the list are excluded from the event-handling program. Clicking on the desired inputs modifies its status.默认是所有列表里输入点不在事件处理程序里。点击需要的输入点修改其状态

输入点: 完成所有系统的输入点列表 complete list of all the system's inputs

周编程：显示与输入点相关联的周编程。点击信息栏右边的三角形修改选择。

Note that the alarm input is only activated in allowed time zones of the weekly program.

注意报警输入点只在周编程允许的时间区里才能启动

Instructions: enter the instruction to display in the active alarm screen when the alarm is raised

说明：输入在报警产生时在启动报警界面里显示的说明

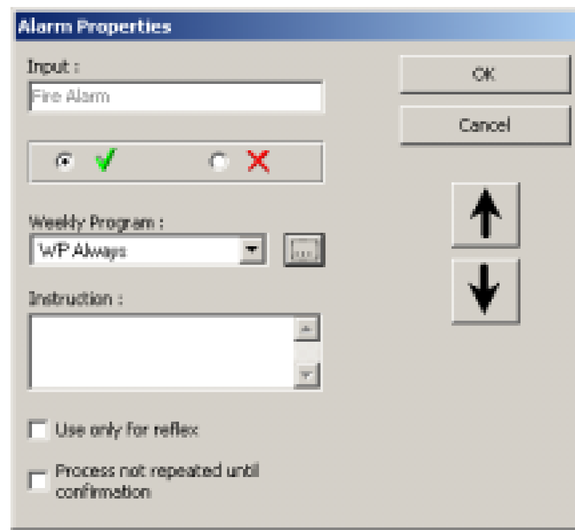
Button […]: link to the properties screen of the selected alarm

[…]钮：连接到所选报警的属性界面

4.10.4. Alarm Properties 报警属性

The screen summarizing the alarm's properties is accessible by clicking on the [...] button on the line of the alarm in the "Event-Handling - Alarm" screen.

只要点击 " 事件处理—报警 " 界面里的报警行的[...]钮就可以得到报警属性的概述



内容说明

输入点: 输入点名称

Inclusion status in event-handling program: select **事件处理—程序包含的情况：**选择

- V to display only the inputs included in the event-handling program
  V 只显示事件处理—程序包含的输入点
- X to display only the inputs excluded from the event-handling program
  X 只显示事件处理—程序不包含的输入点
- V and X to display all the inputs V 和 X 显示所有输入点
- -- to display no input -- 显示禁止输入点

Weekly program: select the weekly program from the list or click on the [...] button to create a new program

周编程：从列表里选择周编程或点击[...]钮创建新的周编程

Instruction: enter the comment that appears in the "Active Alarm" screen at the time of input activation

说明：输入在输入点动作时在启动报警界面里显示的注释

Use only for reflexes: without recording the information in the journal history

只用于联动：没有在历史记录里记录该信息

No process until confirmation: the primal automatic activation is not repeated, as it is the case of a movement detector, for instance

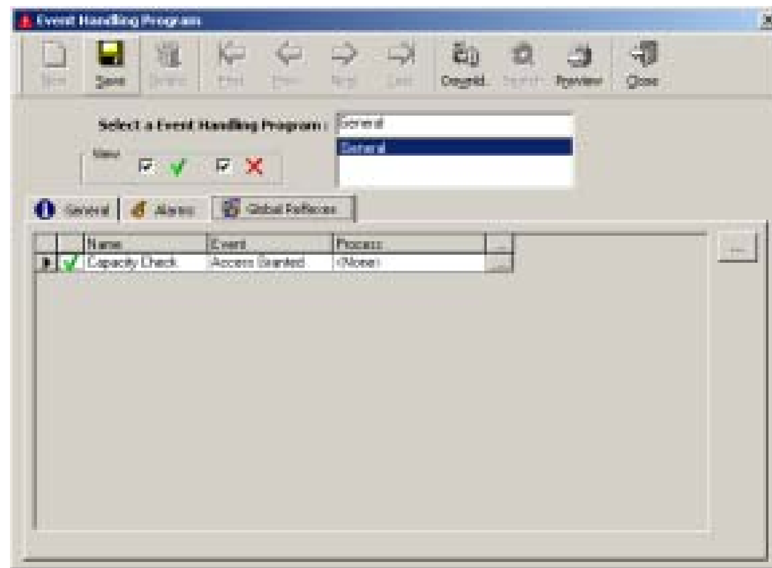
在确认前不动作：不重复最初的机械动作，例如探头动作等

Direction buttons: review the different alarm property screens

方向钮：回顾不同的报警属性界面

4.10.5. Event-Handling Program - Global Reflex 事件处理程序—全局联动

This screen defines the actions to trigger when alarms are activated. 该界面定义在报警启动时的那个触发动作



内容说明

显示：

- V display all global reflexes included in the event-handling program 显示事件处理程序里包含的所有全局联动
- X display all the global reflexes excluded from the event-handling program 显示事件处理程序里不包含的所有全局联动
- VX display all global reflexes 显示所有全局联动
- -- display no global reflex 显示禁止全局联动

Select the global reflexes included in the event-handling program by modifying the symbol that appears in the first column.

通过修改第一栏的符号选择事件处理程序里的全局联动

Change the **global reflex inclusion status** by clicking on X or V in the first left column

- The global reflexes preceded by V are included in the event-handling program
- The global reflexes preceded by X are excluded from the event-handling program

点击左边第一栏里的 X 或 V 改变**全局联动包括的状态**

- V 表示包括在事件处理程序里的全局联动
- X 表示不包括在事件处理程序里的全局联动

名称: 全局联动的名称 name of the global reflex

事件 : 与联动相关的事件 events associated with the reflex

步骤: 与联动相关的一系列事件 series of events associated with the reflex

Button […] (on the line of the reflex): link to the selected "Event Handling - Global Reflexes - General" screen

[…]钮（在联动行里）链接到选定的 " 事件处理—全局联动—常规 " 界面

Button […] (outside the table): link to "Event Handling - Global Reflexes - General" screen, even if no item is selected

[…]钮（在表外）：链接到选定的 " 事件处理—全局联动—常规 " 界面，即便没有选定的项目

4.11. Active Alarms 启动报警

4.11.1. Active Alarms Screen 启动报警界面

The “Event Handling - Active Alarms” screen provides a dynamic status of the system’s alarms.

“ 事件处理—启动报警 ” 提供系统报警的动态状况

When an alarm is raised the system reacts: 在报警产生时，系统作出反应：

- Log display: alarm displayed in red 显示运行记录：报警显示为红色
- Journal: event is recorded 日志：事件被记录
- Navigation bar: increase in the number of alarms raised 工具条：增加报警产生数量
- “Active Alarms” screen: the icon connected to the alarm appears on the installation map displayed
  “ 启动报警 “ 界面：与报警相连的图标显示在系统地图上
- “Active Alarms” screen: mention of the name of the input activated and the date of the event in the top table
  “ 启动报警 “ 界面：显示被激活的输入点的名称并在表的上端显示事件发生日期
- “Active Alarms” screen: instructions related to the alarm are displayed in the “Alarm Properties” screen which is accessible from the “Event-Handling Program - Active Alarms” screen
  启动报警 “ 界面：在 “ 事件处理程序—启动报警 ” 中的 “ 报警属性 ” 里 显示与报警有关的说明

When several alarms are detected, the last alarm is displayed in the table at the top of the “Active Alarms” screen.

在探测到几个报警时，在 “ 启动报警 “ 界面的上端的表里显示最后一个报警。

By clicking on the related alarm icon, the cursor automatically moves towards the corresponding row. The instructions displayed correspond to the alarm selected.

点击有关的报警图标，光标自动移向相应的行上。显示符合选定报警的说明。

内容说明

Acknowledge: select an alarm from the table and confirm the acknowledgement; this allows the differentiation between new and already acknowledged alarms. It is advisable to use this function to facilitate alarm management.

确认应答：从表里选择报警并对应答进行确认；这可以区分那些是新报警那些是已确认应答的报警。此功能有利于报警管理，建议使用。

When an alarm is acknowledged, the following events take place in the table of the “Event Handling - Active Alarms” screen as well as on the navigation bar:

当报警得到确认应答时，会在 “ 事件处理—启动报警 ” 界面和工具条里产生一些事件。

The alarm icon goes from red to green 报警图标由红变绿

- The numbers of acknowledged and non-acknowledged alarms are modified
  可以对已确认应答数和未得到确认应答的报警进行修改

Confirm: confirm a specific alarm; a new screen appears displaying the following information:

确认：确认一个特定报警；新界面显示下列信息

- Name and date 名称和日期
- Event date and hour 事件日期和时间
- Alarm type: start or end of alarm 报警类型：报警的开始和结束
- Comment: type in an optional comment, such as importance, user name, etc., that will appear in the journal “data” column
  注释：随便键入一些可以在日志 “ 数据 ” 栏里显示的注释，例如重要性，用户名称等等

Note: The alarm must be acknowledged prior to confirmation.

注意：在确认前报警必须得到确认应答

Confirm all: confirm all alarms triggered using a single command. This option is useful in case of prolonged communication break. The computer will ask for confirmation. Individual alarm acknowledgement is not required.

确认所有：使用一个确认所有被触发的报警。该选项用于通讯暂停延长时。计算要求确认。个别报警不需要确认应答。

Relays control: further information about relays; see chapter hereafter

继电器控制：关于继电器的更多信息；参看以后章节

Inputs status: further information about inputs; see chapter hereafter

输入点状态：关于输入点的更多信息；参看以后章节

表格

Active alarms: icons signal the alarm status in this table as well as in the tool bar of the main screen

启动报警：图标在表和主界面的工具栏里发出报警状态信号

- Active (red icon) 启动（红色图标）
- Acknowledged (green icon) 确认应答（绿色图标）
- Confirmed (the alarm disappear)被确认（报警消失）

名称: 报警名称

日期: 报警的日期和时间 date and time of the alarm

说明: 当报警产生时显示的说明 instruction to appear when the alarm is raised

[提示和建议](#)

Dynamic map management 动态地图管理

The map displayed is the one encompassing the activated input. If no alarm is signaled, the default map is displayed. If several alarms are activated, the map containing the most recent alarm raised will be displayed. If the “Event Handling - Active Alarms” screen is open and a new alarm is triggered, the map displayed is dynamically updated.

显示的地图包含一个被激活的输入点 。如果没有报警信号，显示默认地图。如果启动几个报警，显示包含最后那个报警的地图。如果 “ 事件处理—启动报警 ” 界面正打开着，而有个新的报警被触发，显示的地图会不断地更新

4.11.2. Relays Control 继电器控制

This screen displays the dynamic status of relay activation in real time. It is accessible from the “Manual Intervention” menu or via the “Event Handling - Active Alarms” screen.
此界面实时显示继电器动作的动态状况。在 “ 人工干涉 ” 菜单或 “ 事件处理—启动报警 ” 界面里定义

图标

动作

刷新: select to update the diagnostic of the system on a manual manner

用人工方式更新系统的诊断

Return to normal mode: select to cancel the actions described hereafter

返回到正常模式：以后会描述选择取消动作

Relay always on: constant activation of a relay, allows for the permanent opening of a door, for instance

继电器总是开：继电器一直动作，例如门持久开启

Relay always off: constant non-activation of a relay allows for the permanent closure of a door, for instance

继电器总是关：继电器一直不动作，例如门持久关闭

Activate the relay during: the relay activation during a specific period allows the temporary opening of a door, the switching on and off of a red light, for instance

在某段时间启动继电器：在特定时段启动继电器。例如临时开门，红灯开关的转换等

Number of seconds: specify the activation length of time, between 1 and 60 sec.

秒数：在 1 和 60 秒之间定义启动的时间长度。

Refresh: select to manually update system diagnosis status

刷新：选择手工更新系统诊断状态

Refresh every: select to automatically update system diagnosis status

全部刷新：选择自动地更新系统诊断状态

Refresh delay (1 to 60 sec.): to modify the refresh delay, specify the number of seconds desired; the new delay will take effect only if the “Refresh Every” key is selected; by default there is an automatic refresh every 5 seconds

刷新延迟时间（1 到 60 秒）：更改刷新延迟时间，定义想要的秒数；只有选择 " 全部刷新 " 键新的延迟时间才能生效；默认的自动全部刷新是 5 秒

表格

名称： 继电器名称

控制器： 与继电器连接的控制器 controller connected to the relay

Number on the controller: technical information on the physical connection of the relay

控制器上的号码：继电器物理连接上的技术信息

Physical status: open or close

物理状态：开或关

Time activation:**启动时间**：

- Armed (red icon): relay activation if the present time falls between the green zones of the selected weekly program
  布防（红色图标）：如果适逢当前的时间正好在选定的周编程的绿色区域里，继电器动作
- Not armed (does not appear): when no weekly program is defined
  没有布防（不显示）：没有定义周编程时
- Not now (black icon): the present time does not fall between the green zones of the selected weekly program; there is no relay activation currently but the activation is defined in the system
  不是现在（黑色图标）：当前的时间不在选定的周编程的绿色区域里，没有继电器动作，但动作在系统里已定义。

Note that the weekly program “Always” trigger permanently the system while the program “Never” ensues in a constant deactivation

注意：周编程 " 总是 " 永久地触发系统，周编程 " 从不 " 不活动。

Latest action: enable to check if the normal situation has not temporarily been affected by the activation of a global reflex. As the reflex activation is a normal behavior of the system, no error message appears in the log display. Nevertheless, the situation seems incorrect in the table.

最后的动作：如果通过全局联动，正常状态暂时没有起作用，要进行验证。当继电器动作是系统的正常行为，运行记录里不显示错误信息。不过，表里的情形似乎不正确。

提示和建议

Sorting out information 挑选出信息

The information that appears in the table can be sorted out. Each column can serve as a sorting criterion. To organize information in an increasing order, select the button containing the name of the column. To select the information in a decreasing order, select the empty button at the bottom of the column.

可以挑选表里显示的信息。每栏都可以作为挑选标准。选包括栏名称钮，可以按递增顺序组织信息。选栏底部的空白钮，可以按递减顺序组织信息。

4.11.3. Input Status 输入点状态

This screen displays a dynamic activation status of the input. Grant the system an approximate 15-second delay to check inputs status before the results are displayed.

该界面显示输入点的动态的动作状态。在显示结果前，系统准许有大约 15 秒钟的延迟时间去验证输入点状态。

Input Status

Refresh | Refresh every 5 Sec.

View More information

Icon	Name	Controller	Num	Type	NO/NC	Physical Status	Logical Status
	Fire Alarm	Controller 1	1	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#2 / Controller 1	Controller 1	2	Digital	NO	Open	On
	#3 / Controller 1	Controller 1	3	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#4 / Controller 1	Controller 1	4	Digital	NO	Open	On
	#5 / Controller 1	Controller 1	5	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#6 / Controller 1	Controller 1	6	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#7 / Controller 1	Controller 1	7	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#8 / Controller 1	Controller 1	8	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#9 / Controller 1	Controller 1	9	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#10 / Controller 1	Controller 1	10	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#11 / Controller 1	Controller 1	11	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#12 / Controller 1	Controller 1	12	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#13 / Controller 1	Controller 1	13	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#14 / Controller 1	Controller 1	14	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#15 / Controller 1	Controller 1	15	Digital	NO	Close	Off
	#16 / Controller 1	Controller 1	16	Digital	NO	Close	Off

图标

Refresh: select to manually update system diagnosis status

刷新：选择手工更新系统的诊断状态

Refresh every: select to automatically update system diagnosis status

全部刷新：选择自动更新系统诊断状态

Refresh delay (1 to 60 sec.): to modify the refresh delay, specify the number of seconds desired; the new delay will take effect only if the “Refresh Every” key is selected; by default there is an automatic refresh every 5 seconds

刷新延迟时间（1 到 60 秒）：更改刷新延迟时间，定义想要的秒数；只有选择 “ 全部刷新 ” 键新的延迟时间才能生效；默认的自动全部刷新是 5 秒。

表格

图标: 与输入点关联的图标

名称: 输入点名称

报警的物理状态: 开或关

Time activation: the input status switches between:**启动的时间**：输入点状态转换在…之间：

- Armed (in red): the arming process has been followed and the current time falls within the activation boundaries of the weekly arming program
  布防（红色）：如果当前时间恰逢周编程布防程序的动作区域里，会启动布防步骤
- Not now (in black): the arming process has been followed and the current time falls outside the activation boundaries of the weekly arming program
  不是现在（黑色）：如果当前时间不在周编程布防程序的动作区域里，会启动布防步骤
- Disarmed: the process was not followed
  撤防：不启动该步骤

The system automatically goes from "Not now" to "Armed", and vice versa, according to time zones.

根据时间区，系统自动从 " 不是现在 " 到 " 布防 "，反之亦然。

Active alarms: colored icons signal the alarm status (active, acknowledge and confirmed) in the table as well as in the tool bar

启动报警：用有色图标在表和工具条里表示报警状态（启动，确认应答和被确认）

- Red icon: armed alarm 红色图标：已布防的报警
- Green icon: acknowledge alarm 绿色图标：已得到确认应答的报警
- No icon: confirmed alarm 无图标：报警已确认

View more information: select this option to display the complete input information table

了解更多信息：选此项显示全部输入点信息表

Extensive table 详尽的表格

图标:与输入点关联的图标 icon associated with the input

名称: 输入点名称

控制器: 与输入点连接的控制器 controller connected to the input

Input number on the controller: technical data about the input's physical connection

在控制器上的输入点号：关于输入点物理连接的技术数据

类型: 开关量

NO/NC: 输入点的正常状态，常开或常闭 input normal status, normally open or normally closed

Alarm physical status 报警的物理状态: 开或关

Alarm status: the logical status results from the combination of the normal status and the physical status

报警状态：正常状态和物理状态相结合的逻辑状态

Normal, physical and logical status of an input 输入点的正常、物理和逻辑状态

输入点	正常状态	物理状态	逻辑状态
I1	NC	Closed	Off
I1	NC	Open	On
I2	NO	Open	Off
I2	NO	Closed	On

Time activation 启动时间: 见上述内容

Active alarms 启动报警: 见上述内容

Latest action: enable to check if the normal situation has not temporarily been affected by the activation of a global reflex. As the reflex activation is a normal behavior of the system, no error message appears in the log display. Nevertheless, the situation seems incorrect in the table.

最后的动作：通过全局联动，如果正常状态暂时没有起作用，要进行验证。当联动动作是系统的正常行为，运行记录里不显示错误信息。不过，表里的情形似乎不正确

提示和建议

例子

The opening of a window will engage an alarm during the night (arming period) but not during the day (disarming period)

在夜晚（布防时间）开窗会产生报警，在白天（撤防时间）则不会

Arming process 布防步骤

- Define the input that checks the window opening, in the “Parameter - Controller - Input” screen
  在 “ 参数—控制器—输入点 ” 界面里定义监控窗打开的输入点
- Define the arming period, in other words, the daily and weekly programs, which are activated at night and inactivated during the day, in our example (in the “Parameter - Daily Program” and “Parameter - Weekly Program” screen)
  在 “ 参数—日编程 ” 和 “ 参数—周编程 ” 界面里定义布防时段，即日编程和周编程，我们的例子里，在夜晚启动，在白天不启动。
- Activate the input in the “Event-Handling - Alarms” screen
  在 “ 事件处理—报警 ” 界面里启动输入点

Armed/disarmed input behavior 被布防/撤防的 输入点动作

	Arming program 布防程序 Night only 仅夜晚	Arming program 布防程序 Always 总是
During the night 在夜晚	Alarm 报警	Alarm 报警
During the day 在白天	No alarm 不报警	Alarm 报警

During the night, both inputs will be activated if the window is opened. During the day, however, since the input has an inhibited time program, it is disarmed and will not raise an alarm.

在夜晚，如果窗户被打开，启动 2 个输入点。在白天，因为输入点有禁止时间程序，是撤防不会引起报警

Note that the weekly program “Always” corresponds to an activated non-armed input.

注意周编程的 “ 总是 ” 相应的动作是不布防输入点

Alarm prevention 防止报警

To prevent the alarm apparition, resulting from input activation, choose one of the following methods:

为了防止因输入点动作而报警，从以下方式内挑选

- Delete the input from the input list 从输入点列表里删除该输入点
- 在 “ 事件处理—启动报警 ” 界面里停止该输入点
- 在 “ 参数—控制器—输入点 ” 界面里，将周编程的 “ 从不 ” 链接到该输入点上
- Deactivate the input conditionally for a specific person
  一个特定人有条件地停止该输入点。

Sorting out information

The information in the table can be sorted out. Each column can serve as a sorting criterion. To organize information in an increasing order, select the button containing the name of the column. To sort the information in a decreasing order, select the empty button at the bottom of the column.

可以挑选表里显示的信息。每栏都可以作为挑选标准。选包括栏名称钮，可以按递增顺序组织信息。选栏底部的空白钮，可以按递减顺序组织信息。

5. MENU: MODULES 菜单：模块

5.1. Parking 停车场

5.1.1. Parking - Basic Concepts 停车场—基本概念

The parking module allows for access control to parking lots and for management of parking zone fill-up, according to user groups.

停车场模块是根据用户组对停车场的通行及位置的填补进行控制和管理

The system's ability to manage the parking activity is based on three concepts:

系统系统对停车场的管理能力基于以下三个观念；

- **Parking lot**: physical area where cars are parked **停车场**：停放车辆的区域
- **Parking users group**: any company or entity that rents or owns parking spaces
  停车用户组：租用或自用的停车空间的任何公司和实体
- **Parking zone**: a certain number of spaces is allocated to each user group; a specific zone is accessible only to members of a corresponding user group
  停车区域：分配给每个用户组的车位数；相应的用户组人员可以使用的特定区域

Two types of information are available for each parking lot:停车场的两种类型信息

- A counter displaying the amount of space available at any time
  计数器显示那些有效的空地数
- A list of access points used to enter the parking lot. For each access point, the counter status determines if the counter should increment (+1), decrement (-1) or remain unchanged after the badge has been swiped.
  用在停车场的通行点列表。对于每个通行点，计数器状态决定在刷卡后计数器递增（+1），递减（-1）或保持不便。

多功能停车场

系统可以同时监控几个停车场

例如：某公司有两个办公楼；一个在上海，一个在北京。每个办公楼里都有停车场。用 Amadeus 5 控制这两个停车场。 CBD 公司的 6 名员工在上海租用了停车场里的 3 个停车位，在北京租用了 5 个停车位。一般来讲，3 个员工同时在上海工作，在北京有 5 个员工。

In this example, it is necessary to create 根据这个例子，必须创建

- 2 parking lots: Washington and New York 2 个停车场：上海和北京
- 1 user group: CBD company 1 个用户组： CBD 公司
- 2 zones: 2 个区域
  - Zone 1: CBD company in Washington (3 spaces)
    区域 1：CBD 公司在上海（3 个车位）
  - Zone 2: CBD Company in New York (5 spaces)
    区域 2：CBD 公司在北京（5 个车位）

All the employees of a user group are interdependent. Access to members of a user group is contingent to the space available in the zone allocated to the group. If six of CBD's employees arrive at the same time in Washington, access will be granted to the first three cars and denied to the other cars of the group.

用户组里的员工是独立的。有权使用的用户组成员是根据分配给该用户组的区域里的可用空间决定的。如果 CBD 的 6 个员工同时到达上海的停车场，只允许前三辆汽车进入，其他用户组别里的人的车辆不能进入。

Access permissions to a parking lot are independent of authorizations to other parking lots. An access denial in Washington does not anticipate on access in New York.

停车场的通行许可独立于另一个停车场的。上海停车场拒绝的通行不代表在北京的通行也拒绝。

If al the allocated parking spaces of a company are occupies, other cars of this company will be denied access. Nevertheless other cars from other companies could still reach their respective zones according to their own occupancy rate.

如果分配给公司的停车位被占用，这个公司的其他车辆不能通行。不过其他公司的汽车可以根据其车位的占有率进入。

Operating Mode 操作模式

在 “ 参数—控制器 ” 界面定义停车类型的控制器 Define a controller of parking type,

- Define parking lots, in the “Modules - Parking Lot” screen
  定义停车场，在 “ 模块—停车场 ” 界面
- Define user groups, in the “Modules - Parking Users Group” screen
  在 “ 模块—停车用户组 ” 定义用户组
- Allocate a user group to each member of the group, function “Parking Users Group” in the “Parameter - All Cardholders - Personal” screen
  给组里的每个成员分配用户组，使用 “ 参数—所有持卡人—人 ” 界面里的 “ 停车用户组 ”
- Define parking zones, in the “Modules - Parking Zone” screen
  在 “ 模块—停车区域 ” 界面里定义停车区域

Managing space availability 管理可用的车位

A free space counter is linked to each parking lot and zone. The movement of vehicles affects the counter level. For each car that enters, the amount of space is reduced. Each time a car goes out, the counter is incremented by one unit.

空车位计数器与每个停车场和区域链接。车辆的移动影响计数器统计。进一辆车，空车位减一。反之亦然。

The number of space available can be computed at any time with respect to maximal parking capacity and counter status. A zone is full when the free spaces counter indicates zero.

有效车位数根据对应的最大停车位和计数器状况进行计算。空车位计数器指示为 0 表示车位已满。

5.1.2. Parking Lot 停车场

The parking lot is an area where cars are parked. Many parking lots can be supervised simultaneously.停车场是车辆停放的区域。可以同时监管多个停车场。

This menu is divided into two tabs: 菜单分为 2 部分：

- General: define parking lots 常规：定义停车场
- Presence list: follow up on all vehicle movements, within each parking lot, according to user groups 在场车辆列表：根据使用组对每个停车场的所有车辆的移动进行追踪。

5.1.2.1. Parking Lot – General 停车场—概述

This tab defines the different parking lots supervised by the system.

定义系统里受监控的不同的停车场。



内容说明

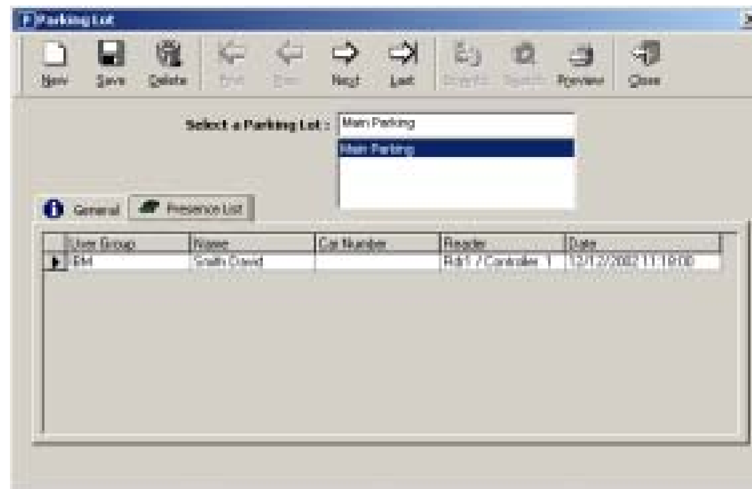
名称: 组成停车场的不同区域的名称 name the different lots that make up the parking lot

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行说明 describe the new date entry

5.1.2.2. Parking Lot - Presence List 停车场—在场车辆列表

The “Presence List” tab allows the monitoring of vehicle movements within each parking lot. This information, which is displayed automatically, can be manually modified in the “Modules - Parking Zone - Presence Update” screen.

“ 在场车辆列表 ” 部分监控每个停车场里车辆的运动。系统自动显示该信息。可以在 “ 模块—停车场区域—在场车辆更新 ” 界面里进行更改



显示的内容

用户组: 车主属于公司或组 company or group to whom the vehicle belongs

名称: 要求进入的持卡人名称 name of the badge holder requesting access

车牌号: 车牌号

读卡器: 用于停车场的读卡器 reader recording access to parking

日期: 处理日期 transaction date

5.1.3. Parking Users Group 停车用户组

A parking user groups is any company, or other body, leasing or owning parking spaces. Each group is allocated a specific parking zone, which can be identified by an identity number.

停车用户是租用或拥有停车位的任意公司，或其他个人，。分配给每个组特定停车区域，该区域由一个同一号码确定。

All group members are interdependent. Each group member has access to all the lots allocated to his company. If the lot allocated to his group is full, access will be refused to all the members of that group.

组里所有成员是相互依存的。每个成员可以任意使用分配给该公司的停车位。如果该组所用的停车位已满，组里其他成员不能再进入。

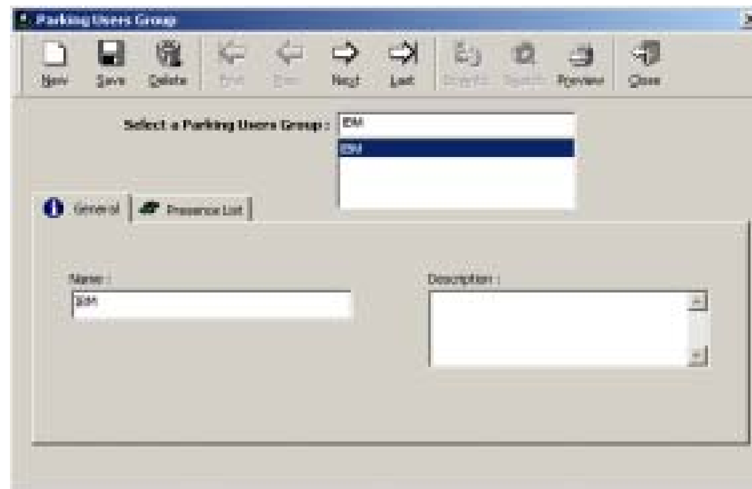
This menu is divided into two tabs: 菜单分为 2 部分：

- General tab, define of user groups 概述部分定义用户组
- Presence list tab, monitor car movements within each parking lot
  在场车辆列表部分监控每个停车场里的车辆行动。

5.1.3.1. Parking Users Group – General 停车用户组—概述

This tab allows the definition of the different user groups supervised by the system.

该部分定义不同的用户组



内容说明

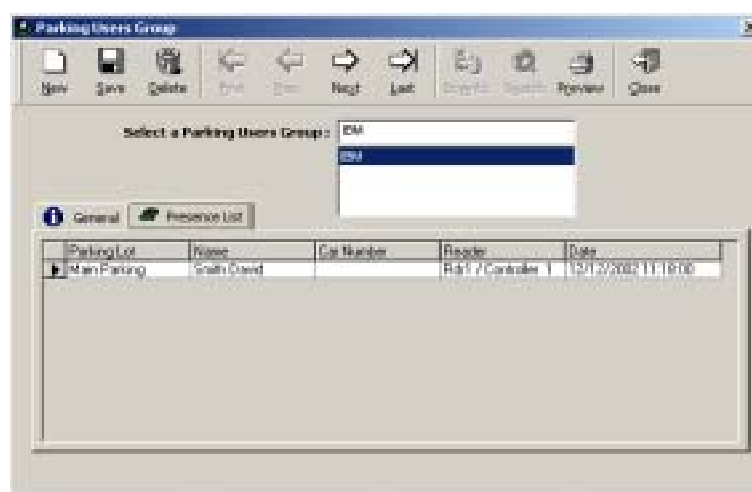
名称: 不同用户组名称

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

5.1.3.2. Parking Users Group - Presence List 停车场使用组—在场车辆列表

The “Presence List” tab displays details about the cars parked and their movements, according to user groups. This information can be manually modified in the “Modules - Parking Users Group - Presence Update” screen.

“ 在场车辆列表 ” 部分根据用户组显示停放车辆和其动作的详细资料。通过 “ 模块—停车场用户组—在场车辆更新 ” 界面对这些信息进行修改。



显示的内容

停车区域: 分配给用户组的停车区域 portion of the parking allocated to a group of users

姓名: 通过停车场入口的持卡人姓名 name of badge holder that has passed through an access point

车牌号:车牌号

读卡器:停车场用的读卡器 reader that recorded the access to the parking lot

日期: 处理日期 transaction date

5.1.4. Parking Zone 停车分配区域

The members of a user group can only access the parking spaces allocated to their group. Access to the parking lot is granted insofar as there are spaces available in the zone allocated to a group of users to which the driver belongs.

用户组成员只能使用分配给该组的停车位。在分配区域里如有空车位，该组用户的车辆可以进入。

This menu is divided into three tabs: 菜单分成 3 部分：

- General tab, for parking zone definition 概述：定义停车分配区域
- Access tab, for access management 通行：对车辆通行进行管理
- Presence update tab, for modification of database information
- 在场车辆更新：修改数据库信息

5.1.4.1. Parking Zone – General 停车分配区域—概述

内容

名称: 停车分配区域 name the parking zone

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

Zone identification 区域证明

Parking user group: select the group that rents or owns parking spaces or press on the […] button to create a new group

停车用户组：选租用或拥有停车位的组别或按[…]钮创建新组

Parking lot: select the parking lot for which a filling up list has been established, or press on the […] button to create a new parking lot

停车区域：为建立的进出列表选择停车区域，或按[…]钮创建新区域

Parking lot full / not full 停车位满/未满

Maximum number of places: enter the parking lot's maximal capacity

最大车位数：停车场的最大容量

Actual free spaces: automatically displayed

目前的空车位：自动显示

Actual occupied spaces: automatically displayed

目前的使用的车位：自动显示

Process to activate when full: define the reflex to engage if the parking lot is full; choose from the list or press the […] button to create a new process (for example, lighting of a red light)

在车位满时启动程序：定义停车位满时启动的联动；从列表里挑选或按[…]钮创建新程序（如亮红灯等

Process to activate when not full: define the reflex to engage if the parking lot is not full, choose from the list or press on the […] button to create a new process (for example, lighting of a green light and opening of a gate)

在车位不满时启动程序：定义停车位不满时启动的联动；从列表里挑选或按[…]钮创建新程序（如亮绿灯并开门等）

5.1.4.2. Parking Zone – Access 停车区域—通行



显示内容

读卡器: 进出口 activated access points

记数模式: number of spaces available 可用的车位

- In (available places –1) 进（可用车位-1）
- Neutral (available spaces +0) 零（可用车位+0）
- Out (available space –1) 出（可用车位-1）

If zone full: reader behavior for the members of the user group (access granted or denied)

如果车位满：读卡器对使用组成员动作（同意进入或拒绝）

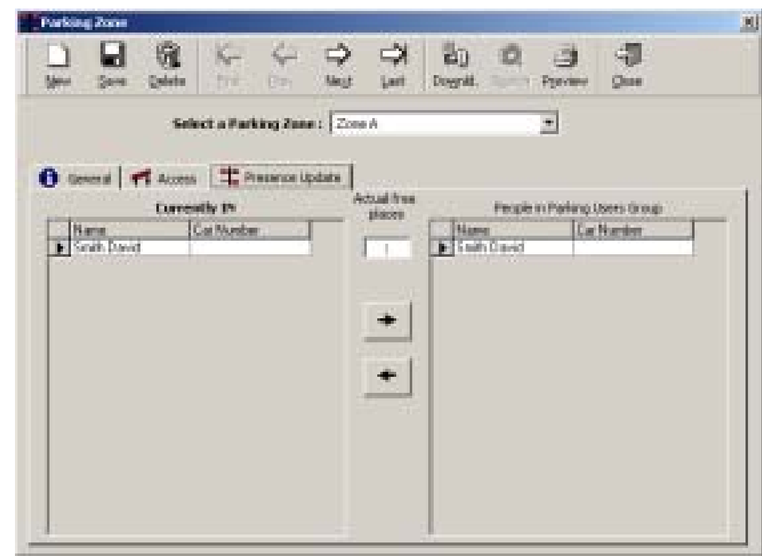
5.1.4.3. Parking Zone - Presence Update 停车区域—在场车辆更新

This function is particularly useful when car movements occur without being recorded by the system, because of a power failure or communication breakdown between readers and controllers or when two cars enter simultaneously, for instance.

该功能在因为掉电或读卡器和控制器之间通信中断或两辆车同时进入等情况下，车辆动作而系统未记录时使用

The system automatically displays driver names, car license numbers and user groups for those that have requested access. In this screen, it is possible to manually modify the presence list, which is automatically displayed in the “Presence List” tabs of the “Modules - Parking Lot” and “Modules - Parking Users Group” screens.

系统自动显示驾驶员姓名，车牌号，和那些需要通行的用户组。在该界面，可以修改自动显示在“ 模块—停车场 ” 和 “ 模块—停车用户组 ” 界面里 “ 在场车辆列表 ” 部分的信息



内容

Using the arrow keys, data can be inserted or deleted.使用箭头键插入或删除数据

Currently in: for cars in the parking lot, the system displays the following:

当前进：对于停车场里的车辆，系统显示如下：

Name of the badge holder that has requested access

持卡人姓名：需要通行的持卡人姓名

License plate number of the car 车辆牌号

Actual free spaces: the counter displays the unused capacity of the parking lot

目前空余车位：计数器显示未使用的停车场空位

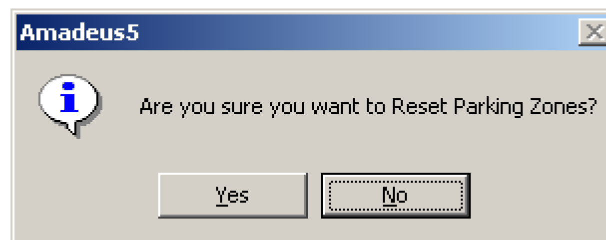
People in parking users group: 用户组里的人员

Name of the badge holder that has requested access

持卡人的姓名：要求通行的持卡人姓名

License plate number of the car 车牌号

5.1.5. Reset Parking Zone 重置停车区域



The "Modules - Reset Parking Zones" menu deletes all the information from the parking lot database. The system asks for confirmation, by displaying the following message:
"Are you sure you want to reset parking zones?"

" 模块—重置停车区域 " 菜单从停车场数据库里删除所有资料。系统要求确认，显示如下信息：

" 确定要重置停车区域吗？ "

Confirm the wish to reset or cancel the operation. The following message confirms the reset:
"Reset parking zones has succeeded"

确认希望重置或取消操作。下列信息确认此重置。

" 重置停车场区域成功 "

Note that a partial data modification is possible by going to the "Modules - Parking Zones - Update" screen.

注意：在 " 模块—停车场区域—更新 " 界面里可以对其部分资料进行修改。

5.2. Lift Program 电梯程序

A lift program defines the floor combination accessible by a group of users. Note that this function does not control access to the lifts, nor to the areas served by these lifts.

电梯程序定义使用组可以进入的楼层。注意：该功能即不能控制进入电梯，也不能控制进入电梯所达的地区。

This function manages access to the floors served by one or several lifts. The badge holder swipes his card through the reader located inside the lift cabin and presses on one of the floor buttons that has been lit. If the badge holder is granted access, the lift will take him to the desired floor. If access is denied, the lift will stay put.

该功能管理一部或几部电梯所达楼层的通行。持卡人在电梯里的读卡器上刷卡，并按需要去的楼层按钮。如果同意持卡人通行，电梯会将他带到所选楼层。如果通行被拒绝，电梯不会动作

In a building shared by many companies, each person can select only the floors allocated to his company. If the badge holder has not selected which floor he wants to go to within a specified delay, access will be denied to all floors. This prevents unauthorized persons from using the lifts.

在大楼里有许多公司，每个人只能选择其公司所在的楼层。如果持卡人在特定的延迟时间内没有选出他要去的楼层，所有楼层均拒绝其通行。该功能防止无授权人使用该电梯。

Information with respect to the lift program is divided into two tabs:

有两部分涉及有关电梯程序的信息：

- General tab: to define lift programs 概述：定义电梯程序
- Cardholders tab: to refer to the persons belonging to the lift groups
  持卡人：将人员归到应属的电梯组

Operating mode 运行模式

- Create a controller, which type is “Lift”, in the “ Parameter - Controller” screen
  在 “ 参数—控制器 ” 界面里创建控制器，类型是 “ 电梯 ”
- Create lift program groups, connecting outputs to the lifts floor buttons, in the “Modules - Lift Program - General” screen
  在 “ 模式—电梯程序—概述 ” 界面里创建电梯程序组，将继电器输出连到电梯楼层钮。
- Allocate lift programs to cardholders, using the “Lift Program” function of the “Parameter - All cardholders - General” screen
  用 “ 参数—所有持卡人—概述 ” 里 “ 电梯程序 ” 界面分配电梯程序给持卡人。

Series of lifts 电梯系列

A controller can supervise a series of lifts with identical floor authorizations. If access authorizations differ, several controllers will be required.

控制器可以管理一系列有同样楼层授权的电梯。如果通行授权不同，需要几个控制器。

The basic controller has 4 relays; a 12-relay extension card can be plugged in. The sixteen available relays can be programmed to correspond to the floor buttons of the lift. If more than 16 floors are required, several controllers are required. A network, of maximum 32 controllers, can supervise different lifts in parallel. Several buses can coexist.

基本控制器有 4 个继电器输出，可以嵌入一个 12-继电器输出扩展板。16 个可编程的继电器对应电梯的楼层钮。如果楼层大于 16，需要几个控制器。一个回路最多连接 32 个控制器，可以平行管理不同的电梯。可以几条总线共存。

例子

Site with two buildings 2 座楼

- Building one is made up of three floors 楼 A 有三层
- Building two is made up of six floors 楼 B 有六层
- Each building has its own lift 每幢楼都有一部电梯

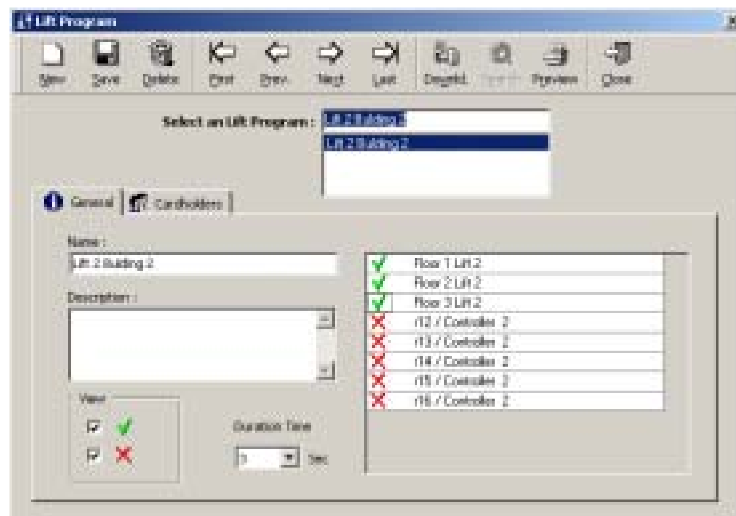
Three user groups are defined: 定义三个用户组

- Top management can access all floors in both buildings
  最高管理层可以出入 2 幢楼的所有楼层
- Technical staff can access floors 1 and 2 of the first building and floors 1, 3, 4 and 5 of the second building
  技术部人员可以出入楼 A 的一层和二层，和楼 B 的一层、三层、四层和五层
- Administrative personnel can access floors 1 and 3 of the first building and floors 1, 3 and 6 of the second building
  行政人员可以出入楼 A 的一层和三层，和楼 B 的一层、三层和六层

To fill the needs of this site, three lift programs must be created with the following authorizations:

满足需要，按下列授权创建三个电梯程序

Lift program **电梯程序**	**User group** **用户组**	**楼 A 的可通行楼层**	**楼 B 的可通行楼层**
A: 最高管理层	最高管理层	1, 2, 3	1, 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6
B: 技术部	技术部人员	1 , 2	1 , 3 , 4 , 5
C: 行政部	行政人员	1 , 3	1 , 3 , 6



5.2.1. Lift Program – General 电梯程序—概述

内容

名称： 新的电梯程序名称

描述: 对新的数据登记项进行说明 describe the new data entry

View: select to display the list of relays of the lift controllers. By default, the relays - and thus the corresponding floors - are excluded from the program.

查看：选择显示电梯控制器上的继电器列表。默认显示，继电器-及相应的楼层-程序之外

- **V**: 包括在电梯程序里的继电器列表 list of relays included in the lift program
- **X**: 不包括在电梯程序里的继电器列表，系统默认 list of relays excluded from the lift program; by default
- **X and V**: 电梯程序里的所有继电器列表 list of all the relays in the lift program
- -- : no relays displayed –没有继电器要显示

Duration time: specify the relay activation delay engaging the selection of the floor button; the number of seconds of lift program activation must be included between 0 and 120 seconds; a delay of 3 seconds is set by default

持续时间：定义与层选钮连接的继电器动作延迟时间；电梯动作的时间是以秒数计算，在 0~120 秒之间选择；默认延迟时间为 3 秒。

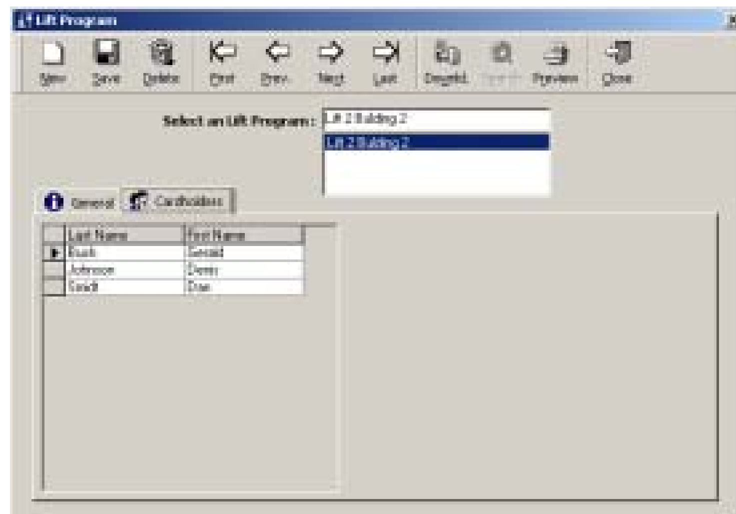
Change the **relays inclusion status** by clicking on X or V in the left column of the relay table

通过点击继电器表左蓝的 X 或 V 改变**继电器或被包括的状态**

- The relays preceded by V are included in the lift program V 后的继电器包含在电梯程序里
- The relays preceded by X are excluded from the lift program X 后的继电器不在电梯程序里

5.2.2. Lift Program – Cardholders 电梯程序—持卡人

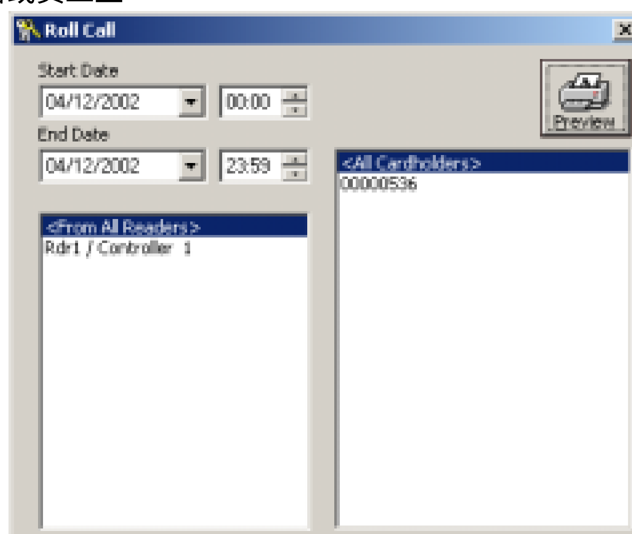
信息表显示与电梯程序相关的用户组成员的姓名。注意：这不是在场列表



5.3. Time & Attendance Management 考勤管理

Time & attendance management facilitates the computation of employees' attendance, overtime, absences and lateness to provide the number of hours worked by employees. The calculation can be restricted to specific periods, readers or employees.

考勤管理提供了员工工作的小时数，便于对员工的出勤、加班，缺席和迟到进行统计。计算可以限定在特定时间段，读卡器或员工上



[内容说明]

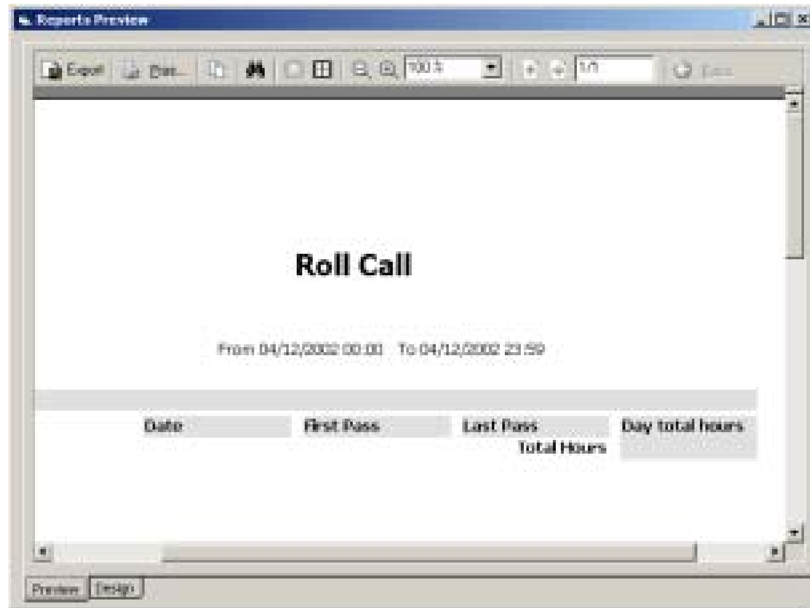
开始时间: 定义时间段的开始日期和时间 specify the date and hour of the beginning of the period

结束时间: 定义时间段的结束日期和时间 specify the date and hour of the end of the period

读卡器: 选择参考的读卡器 select the reader(s) to take into account

持卡人: 选择参考的持卡人 select the badge holders(s) to take into account

预览: 预览需要名单的报告 preview the roll call report



5.4. Guards 警卫

The system differentiates between guards and other badge holder types. The four tabs of the screen are identical to those of “Parameter - All Cardholders” where the field “Type” is automatically set to “Guard’ and does not appear on the screen.
Refer to “Parameter - All Cardholders” screen for further information.

系统区分警卫和其他持卡人类型。该界面的四个部分与 “ 参数—所有持卡人 ” 里是一样的。 “ 类型 ” 会自动设定为 “ 警卫 ” 而且不在该界面显示

参看 “ 参数—所有持卡人 ” 界面取得更多的信息

5.5. Guards Patrol 巡更

By selecting this screen, the system connects with the “Simple Guard Patrol Report” of the report wizard. Refer to the report wizard for further information.

选此界面，系统与 report wizard 里的 “ 简单巡更记录 ” 连接

Two types of guard patrol reports are generated by the system.系统产生两类巡更记录：

- Simple: displaying the fields date, transaction, origin and data
  简单：显示出发日期，处理，起始和数据
- Detailed: displaying the fields date, transaction, reader, name in journal, denied reason, full name, type, badge, number, department, access group, ID
  细节：显示出发时间，处理、读卡器、日志里的姓名，拒绝原因，全名，类型，卡，数，部门，通行级别和 ID

6. MENU: COMMUNICATION 菜单：通讯

6.1. Stop / Resume Polling 停止/恢复轮询

Polling allows the detection of events that brought about changes in the controllers. Polling consists in interrogating controllers at regular intervals. Detection of events in real time allows for rapid information update and decision making with full knowledge of the facts.

轮询是控制器发生变化的事件探测。轮询在规定的间隔内对控制器进行询问。实时的事件探测可以快速更新信息，对事件的所有确认进行判断。

The time interval between two polling transactions is defined in the “Waiting Delay” function in the “Parameter - Controller Network - Definition” screen.

在 “ 参数—控制器网络—定义 ” 的 “ 等待延迟时间 ” 里定义两次轮询之间的时间间隔。

内容说明

恢复轮询 (shift + F8): 选该选项激活轮询 select this option to activate the polling

停止轮询 (shift + F8): 选该选项停止轮询 select this function to stop polling

提示和建议

Use the “shift F8” key at any time, from any screen, to modify polling status.

任何时候，在任何界面，使用“shift F8”键可以修改轮询状况

By default, the system carries out a polling activity at the start of the application. This option can be modified in the “ Tools - Options - Communication” screen by changing the status of the “ Do polling at start-up” function.

默认的是在启动系统时进行轮询。通过在 “ 工具—选项—通讯 “ 界面里改变 “ 在启动时轮询 ” 状况修改此选项。

6.2. See Log Display 查看记录显示

The log display is a temporary linear color display that signaled events as they occur. The information is recorded in the journal for later reference and printing. Although they appear similar, the contents of the log display and those of the journal are not 100% identical.

记录显示是对事件发生时发出信号的事件进行显示，这个显示是临时用颜色线条表现出来的。信息被记录在日志里作为以后参考或打印出来。尽管他们看起来相同，记录显示的内容和日志里的那些并不是 100%的一致。

Examples of differences between log display and journal:举例说明记录显示和日志的不同：

- User login: appears in the journal but not in the log display
  使用者记录：只显示在日志里
- Communication status at certain times: appears in the log display but not in the journal
  特定时期的通讯状况：只显示在记录显示里

Different colors indicate the type of information available.

不同的颜色显示可用信息的类型

- **Burgundy 防盗**:
  - Unknown badges (not recognized by the system)未知卡（不被系统认可的）
  - Non-allocated badge (recognized by the system but not allocated)
    未分配卡（系统认可但未被分配）
  - System alarms, such as weak battery, power up after failure, memory deleted
    系统报警，例如电池电压低，掉电后再通电，记忆被删除

- 红色: 输入点启动的开始和结束 Start and end of input activation
- 绿色: 通行授权和一般通讯状况（OK）
- 黑色: 被拒绝的通行和拒绝的原因 Access denied and reason for denial
- 灰色: 系统命令，提供报告的目的。默认是不显示。使用 " 工具—选项—通讯 " 界面里 " 为信息显示命令 " 选项对显示状况进行修改 System commands, provided for informational purposes. They are not displayed by default. Use the "Show commands for information" option, in the "Tools - Option - Communication" screen, to modify the display status.

Example of information available 可用信息的例子

绿色: **Number 数 Date 日期 Hour 时间 Type of event 事件类型**
Number 数 Date 日期 Hour 时间 Badge holder 持卡人 Reader 读卡器 Transaction code 执行事件编码

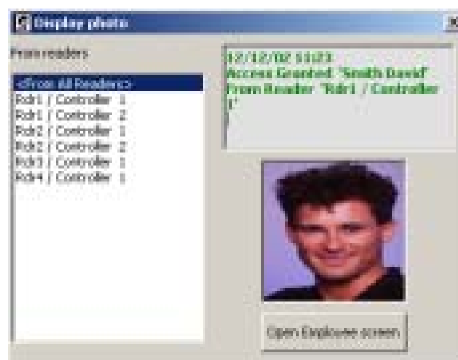
Identification number of the event in the journal: to estimate the size of the journal
Date and hour of event; type of event: access granted, COM OK, for instance; name of the badge holder requesting access; name of reader, and associated controller, where transaction has been requested; personal transaction code (a personal transaction code typed on a reader keypad engages an associated global reflex. It is independent of the personal identification code (PIN code). Different combinations can be recorded in the system.)

日志里事件数的鉴定：对日志的大小进行评估。事件的日期和时间；事件类型：认可的通行，COM OK 等；要求通行的持卡人姓名；读卡器名称，和与其相关联的控制器，在那里被要求进行处理事件；个人事件处理编码（针对个人的事件处理编码，此编码通过读卡器上的键盘键入激活全局联动。它不受个人识别编码（PIN）控制。记录在系统里的不同组合）

6.3. Display Picture 显示照片

Compare the appearance of the person presenting his badge at a reader to the photograph associated to the badge and stored in the system. Select the reader(s) for which the identification check is requested. From this screen, it is possible to open the employee screen

将在读卡器卡上刷卡的人的外貌的和存储在系统里的与卡相关的照片进行对比。选择需要进行鉴定的读卡器。应该可以从该界面进入员工界面



6.4. Diagnosis 诊断

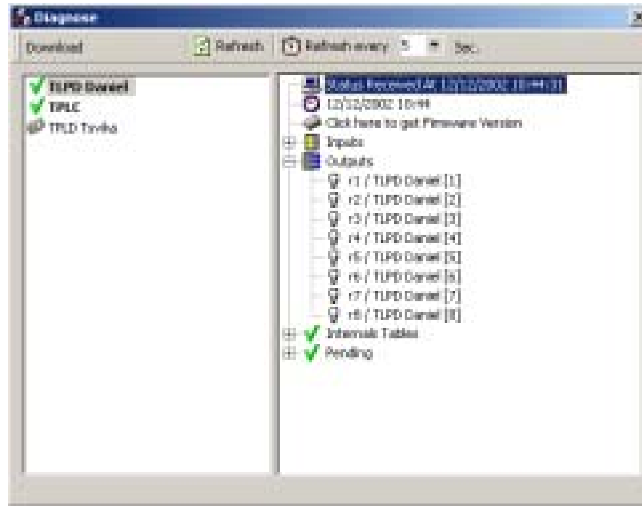
This screen allows the visualization of the controllers' status. The F8 key displays the diagnosis of any screen. 可以清楚地显现控制器的状况。在任何界面按 F8 键显示诊断

The diagnosis screen is made up of two windows: 诊断界面由两个窗口组成

- Left: system controllers list 左边窗口：系统控制器列表
- Right: information regarding the controller selected 右边窗口：所选控制器的信息

The choice of a controller from the left window activates the right window where the details of the selected controller are displayed.

从左边窗口挑选控制器启动右边的窗口显示所选的控制器的详细资料



显示的数据

Controller status in the left window 左边窗口里的控制器状况

Controller communication status is graphically represented as follow:

控制器通讯状况的绘成图画表现如下

- **Grey**: if the controller is not active, communication is not monitored by the system
  灰色：如果控制器不动作，系统不能监控通讯
- **Bold**: if controller is active, communication is controlled by the system, in which case:
  粗体：如果控制器动作，系统监控通讯，即
  - **V**: communication established 建立通讯
  - **X**: absence of communication 没有通讯

Information available in the right window 右边窗口里的可用信息

Request time 要求时间: 事件的时间 hour of event

Controller time when request was put in: can differ from time of request if internal controller clock is late

提出要求时控制器的时间：如果内部控制器时钟晚，与要求的时间不一致

Click here to obtain firmware: the “checksum” date of the EPROM is displayed on the screen; this avoids physical check

点击这里获取硬件：EPROM 的“checksum”日期显示在界面里

Input status: name [input number from 1 to 8] [NO or NC status]

输入点状态：名称[输入点号从 1 到 8][常开或常闭状态]
Icons specify input status in real time: 图标实时说明输入点状态

- Normal status 正常状态
- Engaged input status 使用中的输入点状态
- Status undetermined 未确定的状态

Output status 继电器输出状态:名称[继电器号] name [relay number]
Icons specify output status in real time: 图标实时说明输出继电器状态

- Normal status 正常状态
- Engaged input status 使用中的输入点状态
- Status undetermined 未确定的状态

Status of controller table: informative technical tables that refer to readers, card formats, weekly access programs, daily programs, holidays

控制器表格状态：提供技术表格，这些表格涉及读卡器，卡格式， 周编程，日编程，节假日

Status of command pending: when downloading a non-connected controller, for instance, the information downloaded is signaled by the V symbol and the information pending by the X symbol

未决命令状态：在下载一个未连接的控制器时，用 V 符号表示下载的信息，用 X 符号表示未决的信息。

内容说明

Downloading: select to download all the information available to the controllers and readers; this function can be used only if the “Refresh Only” key is not selected

下载：选择下载所有有用信息到控制器和读卡器里，只有未选择 “ 只能更新 ” 键，才能使用此功能

Refresh 更新: 人工选择系统诊断状态 select to manually update system diagnosis status

Refresh every: select to automatically update system diagnosis status

全部更新：自动更新系统诊断状态

Refresh delay (1 to 60 sec.): to modify the refresh delay, specify the number of seconds desired; the new delay will take effect only if the “Refresh Every” key is selected; by default there is a refresh every five seconds

更新延迟时间（1 到 60 秒）：修改更新延迟时间，用秒计算；只有选择 “ 全部更新 ” 键，新的延迟时间才能有效，默认的全部更新时间为 5 秒。

提示和建议

Retaining a diagnosis status 保留一个诊断状态

It is possible to retain a diagnosis status for later reference, by preventing further refresh. To do so, make sure the “Refresh Every” key is not selected.

在没有选择 “ 全部更新 ” 键的前提下，使用防止更多更新，有可能保留一个诊断状态作为以后的参考。

Default parameters 默认参数

By default, the “Refresh Every” key is selected and the “Refresh Delay” set for 5 seconds.

系统默认选择 “ 全部更新 ” 键，且 “ 更新延迟时间 ” 设为 5 秒。

7. MENU: MANUAL ACTION 菜单：手动操作

7.1. Crisis Level 危机等级

The crisis level function enables simple and quick modification of access authorizations for a group of employees. 危机等级功能可以简便而又快速的对员工组的通行授权进行修改

Access denial for all doors could have been achieved through a specific action. However, since this action is connected to an individual, it would have been necessary to repeat this procedure for each employee separately. Downloading access authorization modifications, for a group of 1000 employees at 30 controllers, could have taken up to thirty minutes. The “Crisis Level” function solves this problem.

通过一个特定动作拒绝所有门的通行。但是，因为该动作与个体连接，所以有必要分别对每个员工重复该步骤。下载通行授权的更改，30 个控制器 1000 个员工的配置需要 30 分钟。“ 危机等级 ” 解决了这个问题

Personal crisis levels, which are defined prior to using this function, are compared to door crisis levels (“Manual Action - Send a Crisis Level” screen). According to their relative values, authorization will be granted or denied.

使用该功能前要定义的针对个人的危机等级 与门的危机等级相比较（“ 手动操作—发送危机等级 ” 界面）根据相关数值，授权将被认可或拒绝

Example 例子

- 三个门：R&D,办公室和进/出门
- 三个通行级别：行政，最高管理层和工程

正常情况下，通行授权以下面方式分配

正常情况下根据通行级别和门分配的通行授权

	R&D 门 (门 1)	办公室门 (门 2)	进/出 门 (门 3)
通行级别 I 最高管理层	Yes	Yes	Yes
通行级别 II 行政	No	Yes	Yes
通行级别 III 工程	Yes	No	Yes

In a normal situation, all authorized employees (group II and III) can enter and exit the R&D department. In case of emergency, even the engineers are denied access to the R&D department. To do so, allocate a crisis level to the access group as follows:

正常情况下，所有员工（级别 II 和 III）可以出入 R&D 部门。一旦出现紧急情况，即使工程师也不能进入 R&D 部门。这样，给通行级别分配危机等级如下：

可通行的门	通行级别	通行级别 危机等级
1 2 3	I 最高管理层	6
2 3	II 行政	4
1 3	III 工程师	3

要打开门，必须满足下列条件：

- Badge recognition 卡的识别
- Employee validity　员工的合法性
- Access validation through the door 通过该门的通行确认
- Employee access time zone compatibility 与员工通行时间区一致
- Door open time zone compatibility 与门打开的时间区一致
- Absence of global reflex shutting the exit 没有全局连动关上出口

在使用 " 危机等级 " 功能时，需要提及一个进一步的问题：人和门危机等级相关的数值是什么？

Relative crisis level value for persons and doors 对于人和门的危机等级的相关数值

CL = Crisis Level　CL=危机等级
If Person CL　> or = Door CL　如人的 CL>或=门的 CL　➔ access granted 通行被认可
If Person CL < Door CL　如人的 CL<门的 CL　➔ access denied 通行被拒绝

Personal and door crisis levels 人和门的危机等级

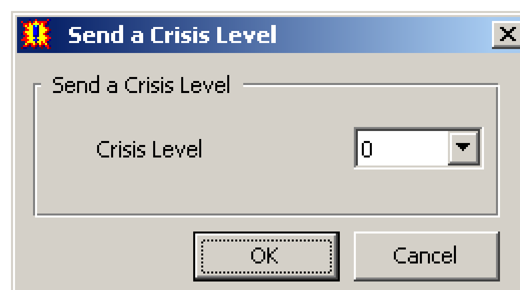
	人的危机等级	正常状态的门 危机等级= 0	紧急情况下 门 的危机等级 l = 4
通行级别 I	6	通行被认可	通行被认可
通行级别 II	4	通行被认可	通行被认可
通行级别 III	3	通行被认可	通行被拒绝

By default, the crisis level for doors is equal to zero and the one for people depends on its access group, which means that everybody can go through any door.

默认的危机等级门是 0，根据通行级别，也就是每个人通过任何门，人是 1

创建新的通行级别时，组里成员的危机等级是零。新的危机等级必须由人工输入

提示或建议



The last crisis level specified to the system is shown in the “Manual Action - Send a Crisis Level“ screen.系统中最近的的危机等级显示在 " 手动操作-发送危机等级 " 界面

In order for the system to function optimally all the readers connected to a controller must have an identical crisis level. 为了将系统功能发挥到最佳状态，接到控制器里的所有读卡器都必须有一个相同的危机等级

Only the controllers equipped with an EPROM dated beyond the year 2000 support the crisis level function.只有 EPROM 的日期是 2000 年后的控制器的才支持危机等级

When the crisis is over, allocate a normal value (0 or 1) to the crisis level to regularize the situation.危机结束时，分配一个正常数值（或 1）将危机等级调整到正常状态

7.2. Relays control 继电器控制

This screen displays the dynamic status of relay activation in real time. It is accessible from the “Manual Intervention” menu or via the “Event Handling - Active Alarms” screen.

Refer to the chapter “Alarm Actives” for further explanation.

界面实时显示动作中的继电器的诊断状态。可以通过 “ 手动干涉 ” 菜单或通过 “ 事件处理—启动报警 ” 界面进行

需要详尽解释请参见 “ 报警启动 ” 部分

Relays Control

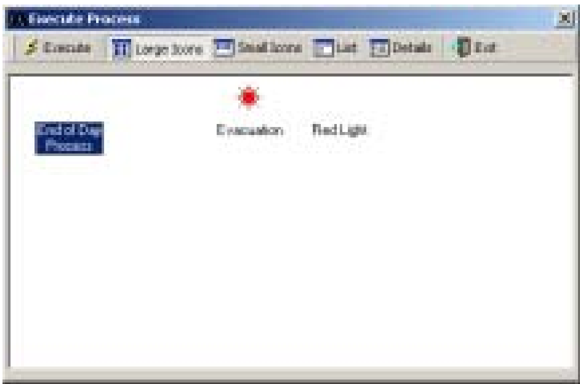
Action | Refresh | Refresh every 1 Sec.

Name	Controller	Num	Physical Status	Time Activation	Latest Action
1 / Controller 1	Controller 1	1	Open		None
2 / Controller 1	Controller 1	2	Close		None
3 / Controller 1	Controller 1	3	Close		None
4 / Controller 1	Controller 1	4	Open		None
5 / Controller 1	Controller 1	5	Close		None
6 / Controller 1	Controller 1	6	Close		None
7 / Controller 1	Controller 1	7	Close		None
8 / Controller 1	Controller 1	8	Close		None

7.3. Execute the process 执行程序

Click on one of the icon of the screen “Execute the process” to launch it.

点击 “ 执行程序 ” 界面里的一个图标开始进行



8. MENU: TOOLS 菜单：工具

8.1. Report Wizard 自定义报表

8.1.1. Basic notions 基本概念

Amadeus 5 incorporates a powerful tool for personalised report generation. The reports are compiled from the journal or from any other database (parameters, events or modules)

AMADEUS5 整和出一个非常有效的使用工具，用以生成个性化的报表。这些报表是对日志或其他数据库（参数、事件或模块）里的资料进行编辑后产生的。

Amadeus 5 system incorporates a powerful report wizard for generation, modification and update of personalised reports. They are compiled from the journal or from any other database (parameters, events or modules). Reports are generated in the language of the application. They can be display, printed or exported. Four user-friendly screens lead the user to the widespread functions. They fit the need of the layman as well as those of the confirmed user.

AMADEUS5 整和出的非常有效的报表自定义方法可以生成、修改和更新那些个性化报表。这些报表中的信息来自日志或其他数据库（参数、事件或模块）。可以显打印或输出。4 个友好界面指导用户使用这些功能。这些报表不仅满足普通使用者的要求，也可满足那些专业人士的需求。

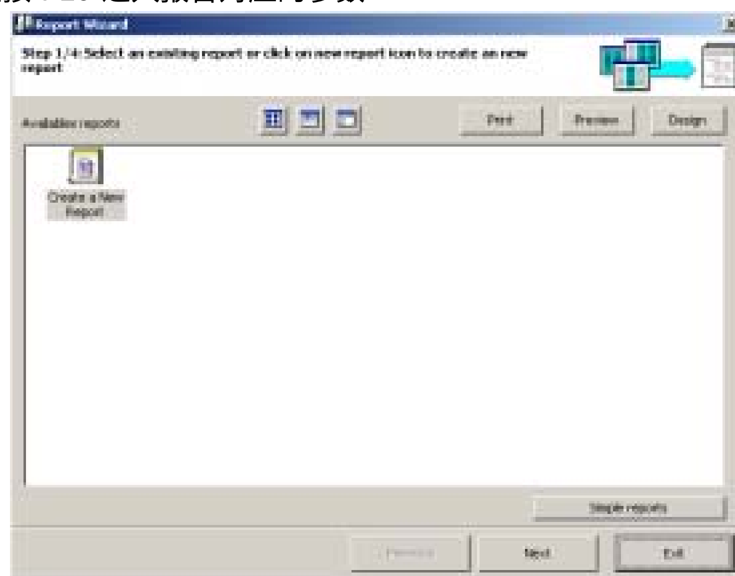
8.1.2. First screen: Report Selection 第一个界面：报表的选择

The first screen of the report wizard allows for consultation of existing report and creation of new ones. It is accessible via the icon of the navigation bar or via the ''Tools'' menu. The last report is automatically saved.

自定义报表的第一个界面是参考现有报表和创建新的报表。可通过工具条或 " 工具 " 菜单完成。系统自动存储最新的报告

The screens "Tools - Report Wizard" can also be reached via: " 工具—自定义报表 " 里的 界面也可通过以下途径进入：

- "Patrol Report" of the menu "Modules" that branches to the "Simple Patrol Report"
  " 模块 " 里的 " 巡更报表 " ，区别于 " 简单的巡更报告 "
- "F10" from any screen that leads to the report of the corresponding parameters
  任何界面里按"F10"进入报告对应的参数



内容说明

大图标: 预览可利用的报表的大图标 preview the big icons of the available reports
小图标: 预览可利用的报表的小图标 preview the small icons of the available reports

列表: 预览可利用的报表的列表 preview the list of available reports

打印: 打印挑选的报表 print the chosen report
预览: 在界面预览报表 preview the report on the screen
修改: 自定义该报表

简单报表: 显示标准的日志报告 display the standard journal query report

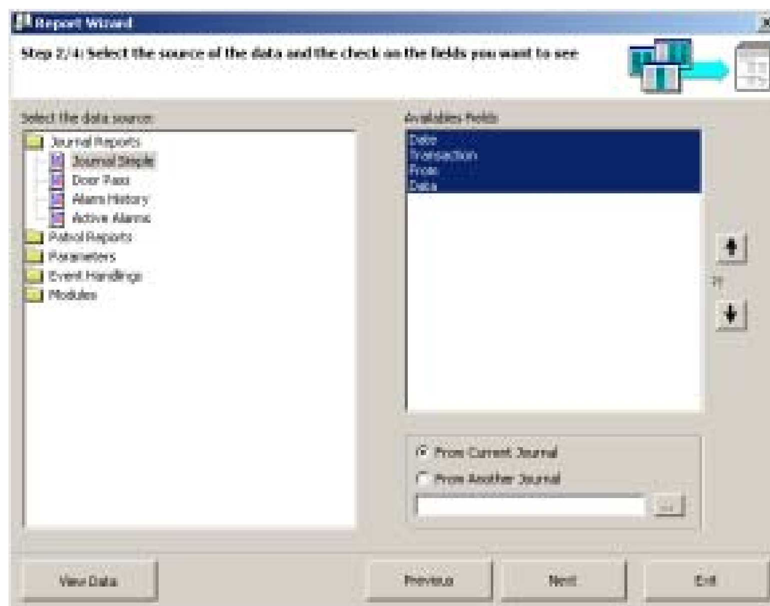
返回上一级: 返回到自定义报表的上一级界面 return to the previous screen of the report wizard
下一个:进入自定义报表的下一级界面 go to the next screen of the report wizard
退出: 退出自定义报表并回到主界面 quit the report wizard and go back to the main screen

8.1.3. Second screen: Data Selection 第二个界面：数据的选择

The second screen of the report wizard enables the selection of the data source and of the columns that appear in the report. Certain columns are automatically selected by the system.

自定义报表的第二个界面可以选择数据来源，并将该栏显示在报表里。系统自动选择确定栏

This choice and their order are easily modified. 挑选和顺序可以修改



内容说明

选择数据来源: 在下列列表里挑选报表类型 choose the type of the report among the following list:

- **日志报表**: 简单日志、通过的门、报警记录和激活报警 journal simple, door pass, alarm history, active alarm
- **巡更报表**: 简单巡更，巡更的详细记录 patrol simple, patrol detailed
- **参数**: 控制器网络、控制器、日编程、周编程、通行级别、部门、卡、所有持卡者、访客、授权等级、使用者，和自定义标签。controller networks, controllers, daily programs, weekly programs, access groups, departments, badges, all cardholders, visitors, authorisations levels, users, customised labels
- **事件处理**:--图标、地图、输入点组、动作、步骤程序、计数器、全局联动,事件处理程序里的输入点。icons, maps, input groups, output groups, actions, processes, counters, global reflexes, inputs in event handling programs
- **模块**: 停车场、停车场用户组、停车区域，在场车辆列表，电梯程序，和巡更 parking lots, parking users groups, parking zones, parking presence list, lift programs, guards

Available fields: 显示需要的信息栏；系统默认是在报表里，报表的显示是蓝底黑字；其他的在其他阶段不显示。点击从选择里包括或排除的信息栏。display of the fields requested; the wordings

on blue background appear by default in the report in the report; the others will not be displayed in further stages. Click on a field to include or exclude it from the selection.

箭头:用箭头和 “ ENTER ” 键挑选的移动信息栏 chose a field and move it with the arrow and the “Enter” key

日志的挑选: 挑选日志（时间段）报表。系统默认的是选择当前的日志，系统里所有系统日志是可选的，用[…]钮指定它的位置 choose the journal (period) of the report. By default, the current journal is selected; all other journal of the system can be preferred, by indicating its position with the […] button

- From current journal 从当前日志里
- From another journal: specify the name and directory of the journal to consider
  从另一个日志里：说明该日志的名称目录

View data 查看数据: 预览数据内容，再次点击 “ 看数据 ” 钮退出该模式 preview the content of the data; click again on the “See data” button to quit this mode

返回上一级: 返回到自定义报表里的上一级界面 return to the previous screen of the report wizard

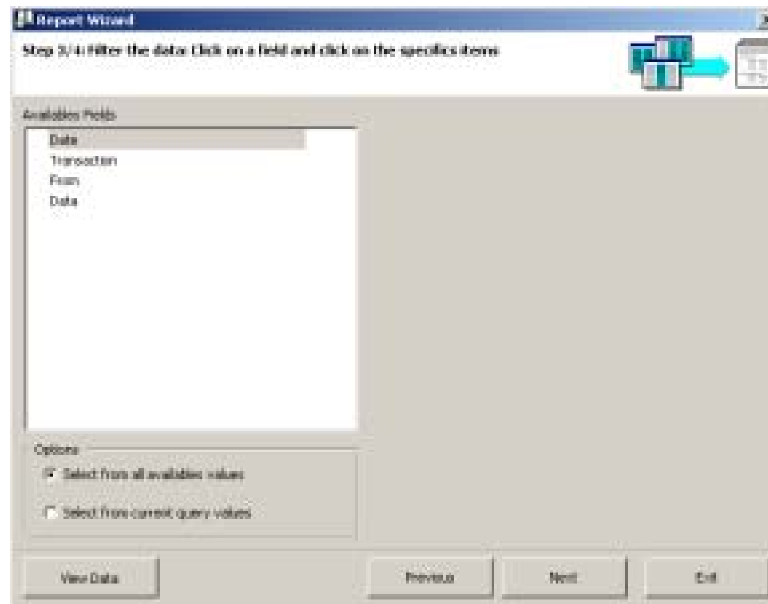
下一个: 进入自定义报表里的下一个界面 go to the next screen of the report wizard

退出: 退出自定义报表并返回到主界面 quit the report wizard and go back to the main screen

8.1.4. Third Screen: Data Filter 第三个界面：数据过滤器

The third screen of the report wizard allows to fine tune the report by filtering the data. The fields selected in the previous screen are displayed at the top of the list. Fields non-withheld appear bellow the separation lines. When appropriate, fill the sorting criteria in the right window. It is possible to specify sorting criteria for fields not mentioned in the report.

自定义报表的第三个界面可以通过过滤数据优化报表。在上一级界面里选择的信息栏显示在列表的最上部。未保留的信息栏在分开的行里显示。如果适合，在右边窗口填入拣选标准。也许说明拣选标准的信息栏未在报表里提及。



内容说明

有效的信息栏: 选择要显示的信息栏 select the fields to display

选项:在下面两个选项里选择

- Select from all available values 从所有有效数值里选择
- Select from current query values: restrict the criteria to current request
  从当前的程序数值里选择：给当前要求限定标准

查看数据: 预览数据内容并浏览信息 preview the data content and scan the information

返回上一级: 返回到自定义报表里的上一级界面 return to the previous screen of the report wizard

下一个: 进到自定义报表里的下一级界面 go to the next screen of the report wizard

退出: 退出生成报表并返回到主界面 conclude the report creation and go back to the main screen

提示和建议

标准: 日期 Date

Fill in as appropriate:填写合适的时间：从…，直到…，在最近的 X 月期间，在最近的 X 日子里 since, till, during the last X months, during the last X days

选择 " 在…期间 " 自动更新时段里的报表 The "During" alternative is useful to automatically update the period of the report.

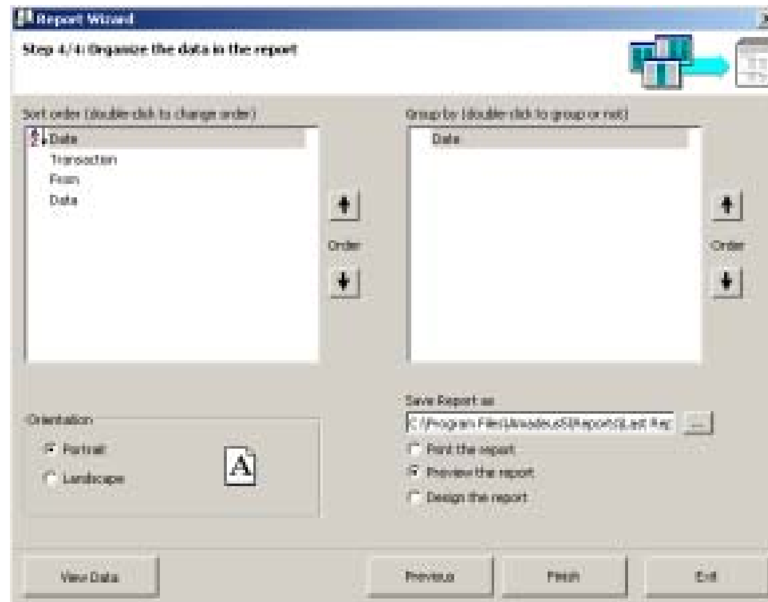
Impact of the use of “Since” and “During” 对 “ 从… ” 和 “ 在…期间 ” 的使用的效果

	Date of creation of the report 报表生成日期	
	2 月 1 日	3 月 1 日
从 1 月 1 日 起	1 月 1 日 - 2 月 1 日	1 月 1 日 - 3 月 1 日
在上个月里	1 月 1 日 - 2 月 1 日	2 月 1 日 - 3 月 1 日

8.1.5. Fourth Screen: Data Organisation 第四个界面：数据结构

Data to be displayed, exported or printed is organized in this screen.

在该界面组成显示、输出或打印的数据



内容说明

Sort order: double click on the requested field to sort the information in an alphabetic order (A to Z), in reverse order (Z to A) or to cancel the sorting on this column; by default the data is sorted alphabetically on the field on the top of the list

排序次序：双击被要求的信息栏对信息按字母顺序进行排序（从 A 到 Z，或从 Z 到 A），或取消在本专栏的排序。系统默认的是列表顶部的信息栏里的数据按字母顺序排列。

Group by: double click to group the information or ungroup it, by default no criteria is selected

组团：双击组合信息或取消信息组，系统默认是无标准

Arrows: modify the order of the fields with the arrows

箭头记号：用箭头修改信息栏的次序

Orientation: choose between portrait and landscape

方向性：在肖像和风景之间选择

Save report as: specify the name and directory; by default the reports are save in C:\PROGRAM FILES\AMADEUS5\Reports\Last Report.rpx
Accept the system choice or modify it with the […] button. It is advised to save the reports in the above directory for them to appear in the first screen of the report wizard.

报表另存为：指定名称和目录；系统默认报表保存在 C:\PROGRAMFILES\AMADEUS5\Reports\Last Report.rpx 里。可以用[…]钮挑选和修改。建议将报表保存在上述的目录里，以便其出现在自定义报表的第一个界面里。

What to do with the report: chose between

该报表的用途：从下面选项里挑选：

- Print report 打印报表
- Preview report 预览报表
- Design report 设计报表

View Data: preview the data content

参看数据：预览数据内容

Previous: return to the previous screen of the report wizard

返回上一级：返回自定义报表的上一级界面

Finnish: finish designing the report

完成：完成报表设计

Exit: quit the report wizard and go back to the main screen

退出：退出自定义报表并回到主界面

8.1.6. Screen “Report Preview”界面 “ 预栏报表 ”

Preview the report in this screen. 在本界面预览报表

<u>内容说明</u>

Select on the adequate options of the toolbar. 在工具栏选择适当选项

Export: select the appropriate export option **输出：**选适当的输出选项

- RTF - Rich Text Format RTF— 丰富的正文格式
- PDF - Portable Document Format PDF – 可移植文档格式
- HTML - Hyper Text Markup Language HTML-- 超文本链接标示语言
- XLS - Microsoft Excel XLS—工作簿格式
- TIF - Tagged Image Format TIF—标签图像文件格式
- TEXT 正文

Copy in: copy in the current page only **复制在…：**仅复制当前页

Search: search for a specific word in the report **搜索：**在报表里搜索特定词

Page: preview the report page by page **页：**一页接一页的预览报表

Several page: preview simultaneously several page on the screen **几页：**在界面里同时预览几页

Shrink: shrink the preview size to fit more pages in the screen

缩短：缩短预览的尺寸以便在界面里看见更多页

Enhance: increase the preview size **增强：**加大预览尺寸

Page preview: modify the zoom percentage **页数预览：**调整图象放大的百分比

Previous: return to the previous screen of the report wizard

返回上一级：返回自定义报表的上一级界面

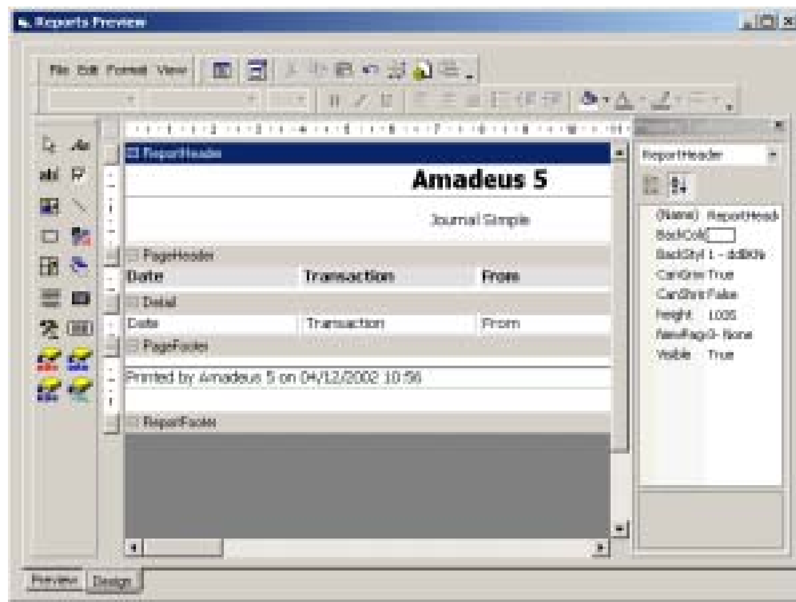
Next: go to the next screen of the report wizard **下一级：**进入自定义报表的下一级界面

Go back: go back to the previous preview; this differs from “Previous page” if the preview order does not follow the pagination order

返回：在预览次序没有按分页次序的时返回上一级预览；区别于 “ 上一页 ”

8.1.7. Modification screen 修改界面

This screen is reserved for confirmed users only. 该界面只保留用户确认



Example of report modifications 修改报表的例子

Basic modifications 基本修改

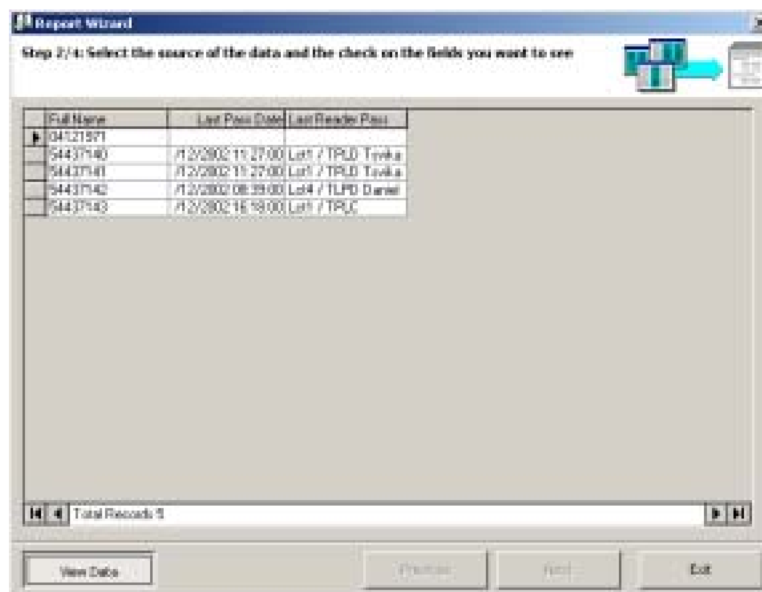
- Move a field 移动信息栏
- Lengthen or shorten the space allocated to a field 扩大或缩小给信息栏的空间
- Suppress data 抑制数据
- Modify the police of characters and the font colour 修改字符控制和字体颜色

Enhanced modifications 高级修改：

- Add a field 增加信息栏
- Group information 聚合信息
- Go to the next page after each group 每次组团后进入下一页
- Insert a picture 插入图片

8.1.8. Screen "View Data" " 查看数据 "

预览数据内容。再次点击 " 查看数据 " 图标退出界面

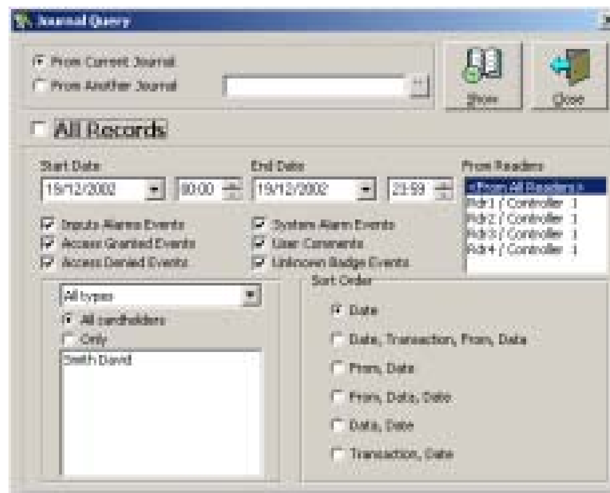


8.1.9. Journal Query 日志查询

The journal allows the edition of activated records. 日志允许编辑激活的报表

Once the databases have been defined, the screens “Journal” and “Event Handling - Active Alarm” are frequently used. Click on “Close” to leave this screen.

数据库一旦被定义，会经使用 “ 日志 ” 和 “ 事件处理—启动报警 “ 的界面。点击 “ 关闭 “ 离开本界面



内容说明

From current journal: the current journal is displayed **来自当前的日志：**显示当前日志

From another journal: select another journal using the […] button

来自另一个日志：用[…]钮选择另一个日志

Show: display the journal selected; it is possible to print the journal displayed

显示：显示选择的日志，可能会打印显示的日志

Close: close the screen and go to general menu **关闭：**关闭该界面并回到主菜单

All records: display all the information available in the system; the bottom part of the screen is shaded gray **所有报表：**显示系统里的所有有效信息；界面底部部分渐变成灰色

If this option is not checked, the bottom part of the screen is activated to allow the selection of criterion display. 如果没有选中该选项，界面底部部分将启动用来挑选显示的标准

Sorting out data: select the data criterion display from the journal

数据的挑选：从日志里选出数据显示标准

According to date: start and end date and hour **根据日期：**开始和结束的日期和时间

According to reader: select the reader **根据读卡器：**选择读卡器

According to events: alarm input, access granted, access denied, system alarm, user comments, unknown badge

根据事件：报警输入点、被允许的通行、被拒绝的通系统报警、用户注释，未知卡

According to cardholders 根据持卡人

- All cardholders 所有持卡人
- Only: select specific cardholders from the list of persons
  唯一的：从人员名单里挑选特定的持卡人

Sort order: define the order of the data selected; choose one of the following options:

排序次序：定义所选数据的次序；从下面选项里选其一

- Date 日期
- Date, transaction, from, data 日期、处理、从、数据
- From, date 从、数据
- From, data, date 从、数据、日期
- Data, date 数据、日期
- Transaction, date 处理、日期

8.2. Create New Database 产生新的数据库

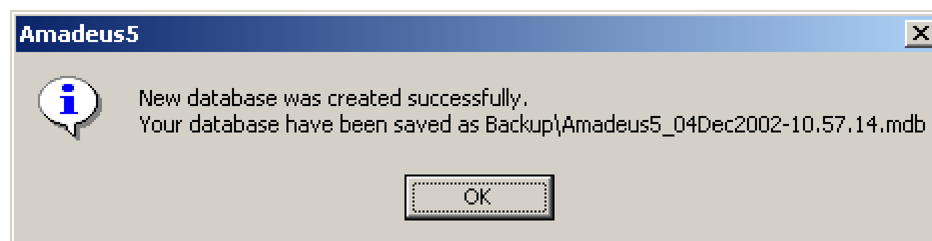
The Amadeus 5 application allows the creation of simultaneous databases. The application installer has thus a constant access to all sites databases. The clean new database becomes the active database.

AMADEUS5 可以同时产生几个数据库。系统安装人员可以连续进入所有站点的数据库。干净的新数据库变成有效的数据库

Information from the existing database is saved. The system displays the name of the file saved in the message:

来自于现有数据库里的信息被存储。该信息显示存储的文件名：
"Your database has been saved as C:\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup\Amadeus5_xxxxx.mbd"
The extension of all the databases is "mbd".

" 您的数据库被另存为 C:\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup\Amadeus5_xxxxx.mbd"。所有数据库的扩展名是"mbd".



By default, the files are saved in the directory: "C\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup". The default destination of the file saved can be modified in the "Tools - Options - Files Location" screen.

系统默认的是将文件存储在"C\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup"。可以在 " 工具—选项—文件定位 " 界面里修改默认的目的单元

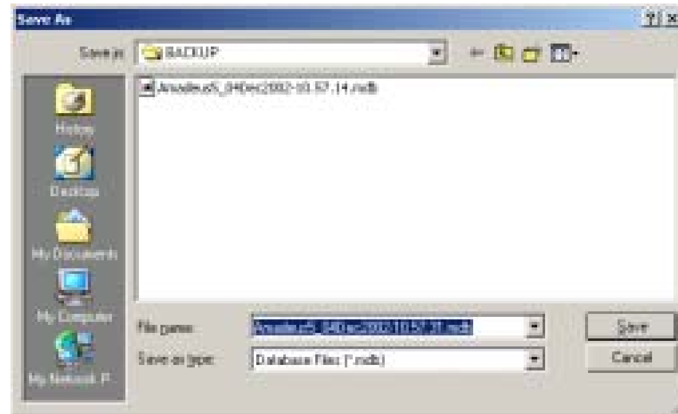
8.3. Save Database 存储数据库

The size of the Amadeus 5 database cannot exceed 70Mb for good operating condition. Once a month, it is therefore advisable to clean the system of unnecessary data.

AMADEUS5 数据库的大小不能超过 70Mb 才能保证系统运行正常。每个月，尽可能将系统里不必要的数据清理一下

Select the database from the list and confirm, or cancel, the operation.

从列表里挑选数据库并确认，或取消，该操作



内容说明

Save in: type in the path where the file is saved

存储在：键入文件存储的路径

Name: enter the file name containing the database

名称：输入包含数据库的文件名

Save as type: select the file type

另存类型：选择文件类型

- *.mbd - database file - extension given by the system
  *.mbd – 数据库文件—系统给的扩展名
- *.* - all files - database from other applications
  .-所有文件—其他程序里的数据库

Open as read only: select if the new database is provided for reference only

只能用只读方式打开：在新的数据库仅用于参考时选择次项

提示和建议

Destination by default 默认目的单元

By default, the files are saved in the following directory: “C:\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup”

The default destination of the saved file can be modified in the “Tools - Options - Files Location” screen.

系统默认的文件存储目录是“C:\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup”，可以在 “ 工具—选项—文件定位 “ 界面里修改。

Windows Functions 窗口功能

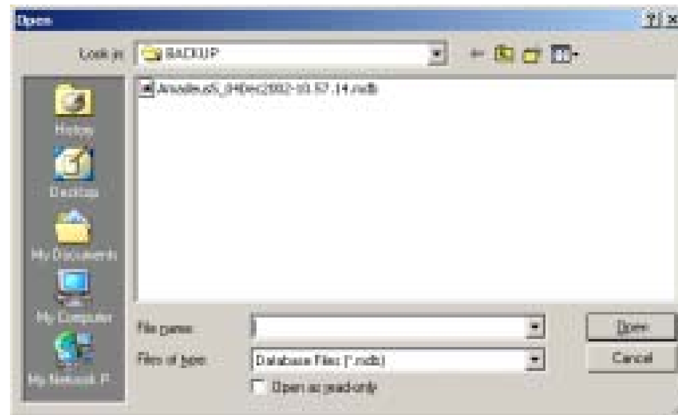
Some Windows functions are available: Up One Level, View Desktop, Create New folder, List and Details.

可利用的一些窗口功能：向上一个级别，查看桌面，创建新的文件夹，列表和详细资料

8.4. Restore Database 恢复数据库

If necessary, the files saved can be restored. 如果必要可以恢复已存储的文件

To restore a database, select from the list displayed and confirm or cancel operation.



从显示的列表里选择要恢复的数据库并确认或取消操作

内容说明

File name: enter the file name containing the database

全面：输入包含数据库的文件名

另存类型：选择文件类型

- *.mbd - database file - extension given by the system
  *.mbd – 数据库文件—系统给的扩展名
- *.* - all files - database from other applications
  .-所有文件—其他程序里的数据库

Open as read only: select if the new database is provided for reference only

只能用只读方式打开：在新的数据库仅用于参考时选择次项

提示和建议

Destination by default 默认目的单元

By default, the files are saved in the following directory: "C:\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup"

The default destination of the saved file can be modified in the "Tools - Options - Files Location" screen.

系统默认的文件存储目录是"C:\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup"，可以在 " 工具—选项—文件定位 " 界面里修改。

Windows Functions 窗口功能

Some Windows functions are available: Up One Level, View Desktop, Create New folder, List and Details.

可利用的一些窗口功能：向上一个级别，查看桌面，创建新的文件夹，列表和详细资料

8.5. Create New Journal 创建新的日志

A journal is a database of all the events that have occurred in the system.

日志是记录系统里发生的事件的数据库

The Amadeus 5 application offers the possibility of using simultaneous journals. The application installer has thus a constant access to all site databases. The clean new database becomes the active database.

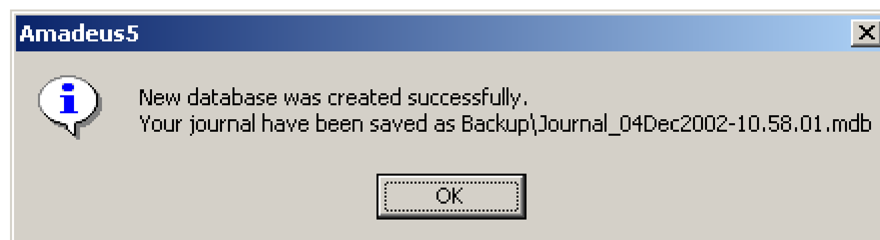
AMADEUS5 可以同时使用几个日志。系统安装人员可以连续进入所有站点的数据库。干净的新数据库变成有效的数据库

The information from the existing journal is saved. The system displays the name of the file saved in the message: "Your journal has been saved as backup\journal_xxxxx.mbd"
The extension of all the databases of the system is "mbd".

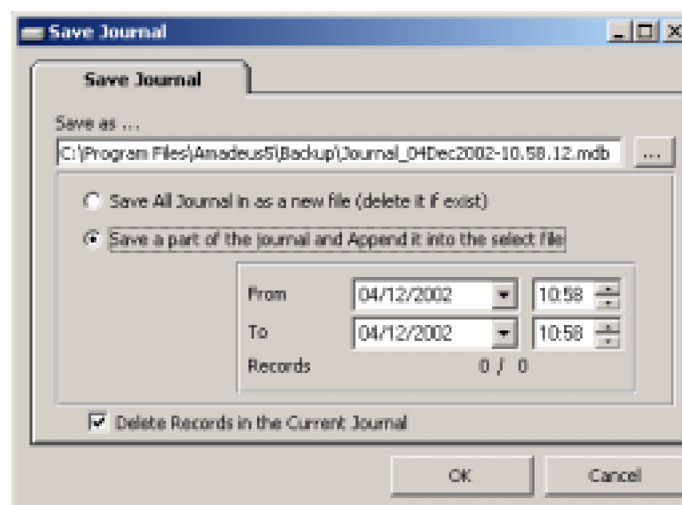
来自于现有数据库里的信息被存储。该信息显示存储的文件名：" 您的日志被另存为 backup\journal_xxxxx.mbd"。所有数据库的扩展名是"mbd".

By default, the files are saved in the following directory: "C:\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup".
The default destination of the file saved can be modified in the "Tools - Options - Files Location" screen.

系统默认的是将文件存储在"C\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup"，可以在 " 工具—选项—文件定位 " 界面里修改



8.6. Save Journal 存储日志



内容说明

To save a journal, select from the list displayed and confirm or cancel the operation.

从显示的列表里选择要存储日志并确认或取消给操作

Save as: accept the name suggested or select another file name using the […] button

另存为：接受暗示名或用[…]钮选择另一个文件名

Choose one of the following options: 从下面选项里挑选

- Save the entire journal in a new file (delete if exists), default option
  在新文件里（如果存在删除）存储完整的日志，默认选项
- Save part of the journal and append it into the file selected
  存储部分日志并附加在所选的文件里

From: specify start date and hour of journal

从：给出日志开始的日期和时间

To: specify end date and hour of journal

到：给出日志结束的日期和时间

Records: number of recorded records and total records number

报表：报表表明的号码和所有报表的号码

Delete records in current journal: default option

在当前日志里删除报表：默认选项

提示和建议

Destination by default 系统默认的目的单元

By default, the files are saved in the following directory: "C:\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup". The default destination of the saved file can be modified in the "Tools - Options - Files Location" screen.

系统默认的文件存储目录是"C:\ProgramFiles\Amadeus5\Backup"，可以在 " 工具—选项—文件定位 " 界面里修改。

Windows Functions 窗口功能

Some Windows functions are available: Up One Level, View Desktop, Create New folder, List and Details.

可利用的一些窗口功能：向上一个级别，查看桌面，创建新的文件夹，列表和详细资料

8.7. Restore Journal 恢复日志

If necessary, the files saved can be restored by select them from the list displayed.
To restore a journal, select it from the list and confirm the operation.

如果必要可以在显示的列表里选择要恢复的文件并恢复它们。从列表里选择要恢复的日志并确认

内容说明

File name: enter the name of the file containing journal information

文件名：输入包含日志信息的文件名

另存类型：选择文件类型

- *.mbd - database file - extension given by the system
  *.mbd – 数据库文件—系统给的扩展名
- *.* - all files - database from other applications
  .-所有文件—其他程序里的数据库

Open as read only: select if the new database is provided for reference only

只能用只读方式打开：在新的数据库仅用于参考时选择次项

Windows Functions

Some Windows functions are available: Up One Level, View Desktop, Create New folder, List and Details. 可利用的一些窗口功能：向上一个级别，查看桌面，创建新的文件夹，列表和详细资料

8.8. Creation of a group of badges 创建卡组

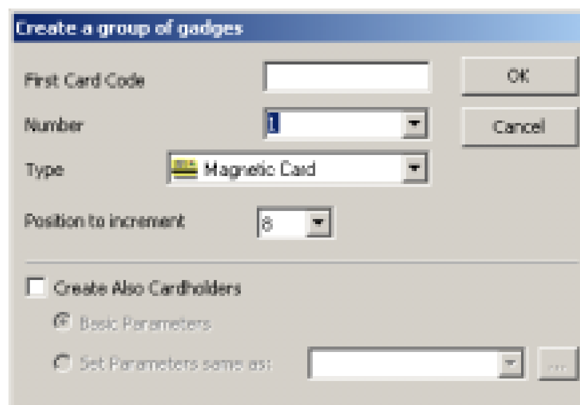
This menu allows the creation a group of cards in a single command.

菜单可以用一个单一命令创建卡组

It is accessible via the screens "Parameter - Badge" or "Options - Create a group of badges".

Refer to the chapter "Parameter - Badge" for further information.

通过 " 参数—卡 " 或 " 选项—创建卡组 " 界面里实现。参看 " 参数—卡 " 部分获取更多信息



8.9. Options 选项

8.9.1. Files Location 文件定位

Modify the database files location and confirm or cancel your choice. The “Restore the default values” key allows canceling the modifications.

修改数据库文件定位并确认或取消选择。 “ 恢复默认值 ” 键可以取消修改



内容说明

Database folder 数据库文件夹

- **Current folder**: select current folder or **当前文件夹：**选择当前的文件夹或者
- **At**: indicate the desired database directory **在：**指出想要的数据库目录

Background file name: select the desired file using the […] button

背景文件名称：用[…]钮选择想要的文件夹

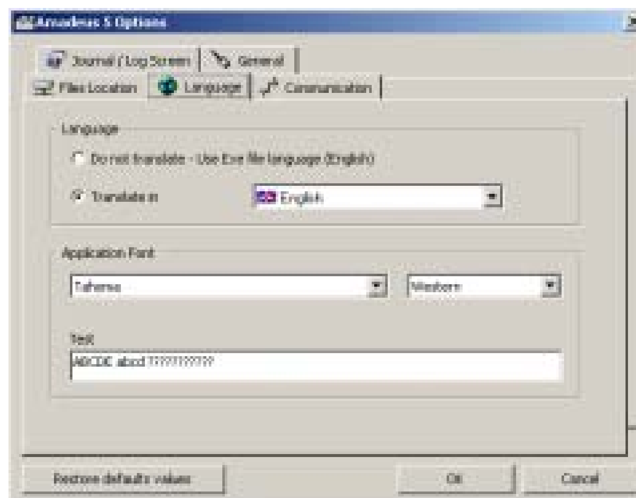
Stretched: select to stretch the image on the screen; this function is useful to display the background image

拉伸：选择在界面拉伸的图象；该功能用在显示背景图象

8.8.2. Languages 语言

Amadeus 5 supports many languages. Screens and functions are translated instantaneously. Specify the requested language and confirm your choice.

AMADEUS5 支持多种语言。界面和功能被立即翻译出来。选定需要的语言并确认您的选择



The “Restore Default Values” key allows the modifications cancellation.

“ 恢复默认值 ” 键可以取消修改。

内容说明

Do not translate - use Exe file language (English): select to display all the screens and keys in English

不翻译：用可执行程序文件语言（英语）：所有界面和键均为英语

Translate in: select this option to modify screens and commands language

翻译符合：该选项可以修改界面和命令使用的语言

Choice of language: select the language desired

语言的选择：选择要使用的语言

Application font: select the font desired

程序字体：选想要的字体

Font according to language: select the font type according to the alphabet used (Chinese, Western, etc.)

根据语言定义字体：根据使用的字母表挑选字体类型（中文，西语等）

Test: display the font selected for visual verification

测试：通过可视确认显示选择的字体

8.9.3. Communication 通讯

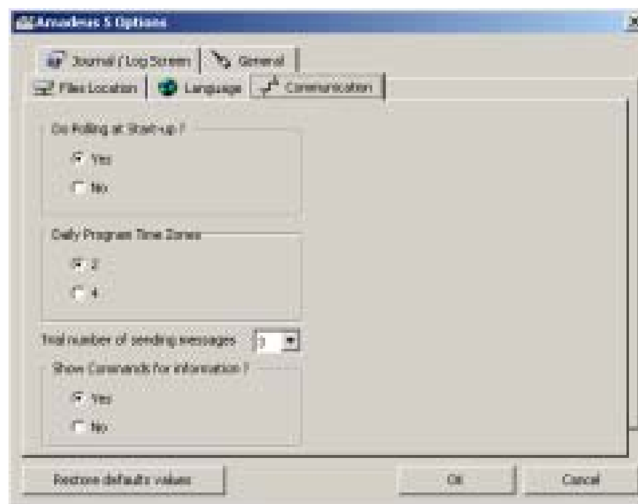
In this section, the polling status default values at the start of the application can be entered, as well as the number of time zones and the trial number of sending messages.

输入系统启动时默认的轮询状态、时间区的数量及发送信息的尝试次数

Specify parameters, then confirm or cancel your choice. 指定参数，然后确认或取消您的选择

The “Restore default values” key allows the modifications cancellation.

用 “ 恢复默认值 ” 键取消修改。



内容说明

Do polling at start-up 启动时做轮询

- Yes: by default 是：默认
- No 否

Consult also the chapter “Communication - Stop / Resume Polling”

参见 “ 通讯—停止/恢复轮询 ” 部分

Daily program time zones: 日编程时间区

- 2: default value 2：默认
- 4 4

Consult also the chapter ”Parameter - Time Zones - Basic Concepts”

参见 “ 参数—时间区—基本概念 ” 部分

Trial number of sending messages: select the numbers of trials tolerated by the system before reacting; choose between 1 and 10, 3 being the default value

发送信息的尝试数：系统反应前接受的尝试次数；在 1 到 10 之间选择，默认为 3

Show command for information: show commands in the log display

显示信息命令：显示在记录显示中的命令

- Yes: by default 是：默认
- No 否

8.9.4. Journal / Log Screen 日志/记录界面

The Journal and log window give added flexibility to the system.

日志和记录窗口使系统更具有灵活性

The log is a temporary linear color display of events that have occurred in the system. The events are visualized as they take place.

记录是临时的用线的颜色表示系统发生的事件。在事件发生时显示该事件

Specify the parameters and confirm or cancel your choice.

给定参数并确认或取消您的选择

The “Restore Default Values” key allows modifications cancellation.

“ 恢复默认值 ” 键取消所有的修正



内容说明

View log windows at start-up: select “yes” or “no”

在开始时查看记录窗口：选 “ 是 ” 或 “ 否 ”

Log window size: 记录窗口的大小：

Standard window: height: 3735, width: 9015

标准窗口：高 3735，宽：9015

Maximized window: depends on the screen definition

最大窗口：根据界面定义

Personal adjustment: specify height and width

自定义：给定高和宽

8.9.5. General 概述

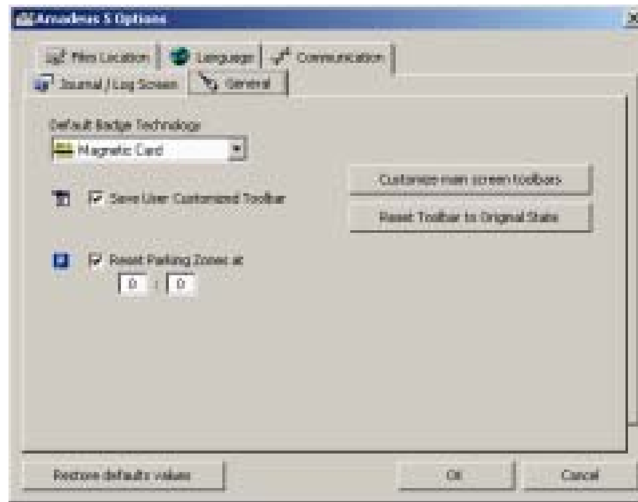
This screen allows the selection by default of the badge technology and the personal tool bar recording.

界面可以选择默认的卡技术和自定义工具栏记录

Specify the parameters and confirm or cancel your choice.

给出参数并确认或取消您的选择

The “Restore Default Values” key allows modifications cancellation.



内容说明

Default badge technology 默认卡技术

Each site works with a main badge technology. The system creates new badges using the technology selected without having to specify the technology used each time.

每个站点有一个主要的卡技术。系统用所选技术创建新卡，不需要每次都指定使用的技术。

Save user-customized toolbar 存储用户自定义工具栏

A customized toolbar gives added flexibility to the system.自定义的工具栏使系统根据灵活性

Select this option to save a toolbar; if this option is not selected, the toolbar will be lost when closing the application.该选项用于存储工具栏；如果未选此项，在关闭系统时将失去这个工具栏

Customized main screen toolbar 自定义主界面工具栏

- Position the mouse on the original toolbar 将鼠标放在原始工具栏上
- Click on the right mouse button 点击鼠标的右键
- Select “Customized” from the menu displayed 从显示的菜单里选择 “ 自定义 ”
- Give the new toolbar a name 命名新的工具栏
- Select the appropriate option 选择适当的选项
- Select the toolbar and position the pointer on the area desired 选择工具栏并将指示器放置在想要的区域里

Reset toolbar to original state: delete the personalised toolbars

工具栏恢复成原始状态：取消自定义的工具栏

Reset parking zone 重置停车区域

9. 菜单: 帮助

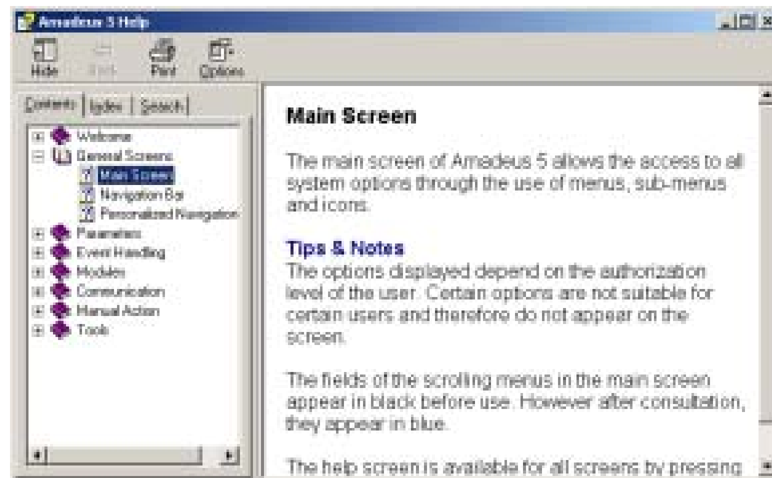
9.1. Amadeus 的 帮助内容

The explanation of each screen can be obtained by pressing “F1” at any time or via the “Help - Amadeus Help Content”.任何时候按 “ F1 ” 或通过 “ 帮助-AMADEUS 帮助内容 ”，都可以得到对每个界面的解释。

The list of topics available appears in the left window. 在左窗口显示标题列表
Click on a book or on any topic and then to “Open”. 点击书或任意标题，再 “ 打开 ”
The right window is automatically updated when a chapter is selected.

选定章节时，右窗口可以自动更新内容

The help content can be displayed on the screen or printed.界面显示帮助内容也可打印出来

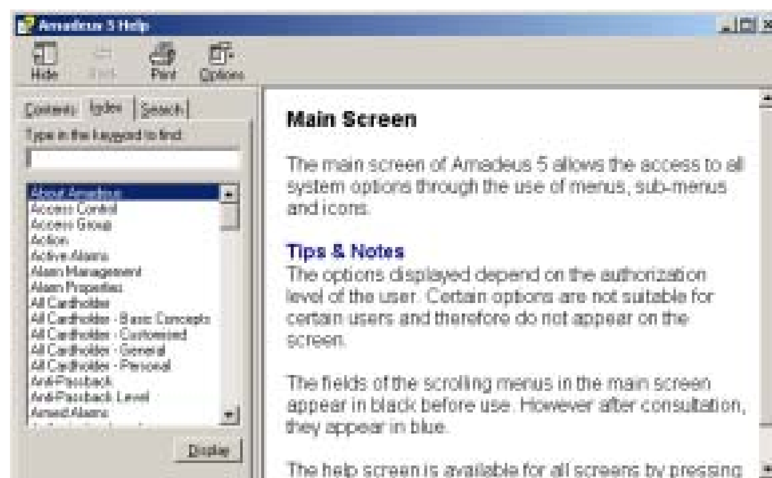


9.2. Amadeus Help Index AMADEUS 帮助索引

The index branches directly to the explanation of specific screens or concepts used in the Amadeus 5 software.索引直接区分是特别界面的解释，还是 AMADEUS5 软件使用的概念

Two ways to use the index: 使用索引的两种方式

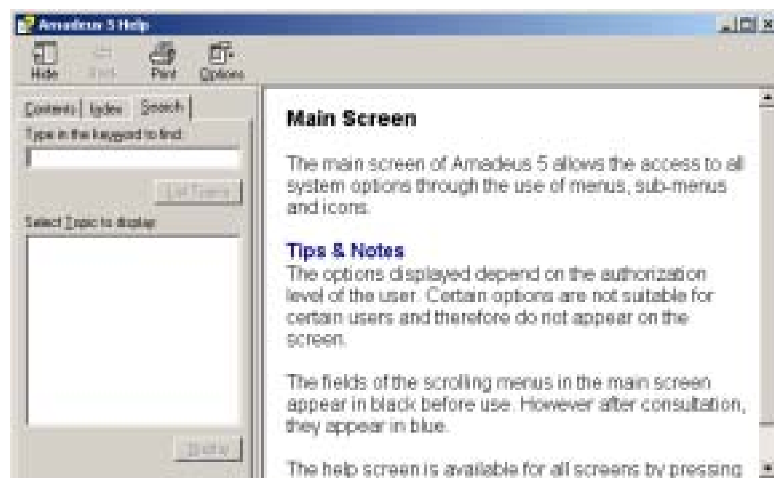
- ➢ Enter the first letters of the keyword looked at 输入关键字的第一个字母
- ➢ Click on the index data requested and then on the “Display” button
  点击想要的索引数据再按 “ 显示 “ 钮



9.3. Amadeus Help Search AMADEUS 的帮助搜索

This screen enables the search of words or specific expressions in the help of the software; instead of looking for information by category.

界面可以通过文字或特别公式在软件的帮助里搜索，不需要在类别里找寻。



9.4. Amadeus on the web 在 web 网上的 AMADEUS

Further information is available through the Amadeus 5 Web site.

通过 Amadeus 5 Web 站点了解更多的信息

9.5. About Amadeus 关于 AMADEUS

该界面提供软件版本和系统信息



